MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 OCTOBER 1982

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian joint military and security forces launched an offensive from the western sector of Iran, capturing strategic heights overlooking the Iraqi city of Mandali and reaching a point 100 km from Baghdad, an Iranian communique carried by Tehran radio announced early on 1 October. According to IRNA, the offensive was launched to free territory occupied by the Iraqis and to show Iraq that Iran will continue the fight until its conditions are met. In a statement carried by INA, an Iraqi military spokesman declared that Iraqi forces drove back the attempted Iranian advance in the cnetral battle sector, although battles were continuing with "remnants" of the Iranian forces.

Lebanon

Landmine Explosion, Beirut Security -- A landmine explosion near Beirut International Airport killed one U.S. marine and wounded three others, Jerusalem radio reported; a Pentagon spokesman cited by the radio affirmed that the incident was an accident. The clandestine Voice of Arab Homeland radio alleged that the marine was killed by a U.S.-made cluster bomb which had been used by the Israelis. Meanwhile, the Lebanese Army and multinational forces continued their deployment by entering the Al-Ashrafiyah area of East Beirut, Beirut radio stated. However, AFP reported that the forces were blocked from entering this district by Phalangists and that informal talks were held between the officers.

Delivering a speech at a ceremony at the Museum crossing, President Amin al-Jumayyil declared that there is no longer an East and West Beirut, but instead a unified capital of Lebanon, Beirut radio reported. He said that all main roads will be reopened and thanked the multinational force participants for responding to the Lebanese appeal for assistance. Al-Jumayyil also attended a ceremony to reopen the airport to regular traffic, the radio noted.

According to HA'ARETZ, the IDF was able to detain only a few of the 2,000 "terrorists" who remained in West Beirut, although a large amount of arms had been collected.

Camp Security, PLO Fighters Return -- The IDF closed off and detained 60 suspects in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon as a result of "terrorists" firing on refugees on 29 September, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that later camp life returned to normal. Beirut radio claimed that 1,500 Palestinians and Lebanese had been detained by the IDF as suspects. In another development, an order was issued that only IDF soldiers will be permitted to pass into southern or northern Lebanon at the Al-'Awwali bridge, Jerusalem radio reported. The report said this order includes Lebanese soldiers.

PLO "terrorists" who were evacuated from Beirut have returned to the Al-Biqa' Valley and Tripoli through Syrian lines, Jerusalem radio asserted. The report estimated that 5,000 "terrorists" are deployed in the Al-Biqa' alone.

Political Situation -- According to Monte Carlo radio, an informed source told the Lebanese news agency that one person has been arrested in connection with the assassination of President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil. The source said this person revealed the names of others involved in the crime. Meanwhile, President al-Jumayyil resumed Cabinet formation consultations and received former Lebanese President Camille Sham'un, who said he had nominated someone for the post of prime minister, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Ea.lier, Sham'un told a press conference that negotiations should be held with the Syrians and Israelis regarding the withdrawal of their forces from Lebanese territory, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said. He also outlined a plan for an Arab-Israel federal Palestinian state to be established in Palestine under a joint Arab-Israeli government.

'Ali-Habib Talks -- Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali told U.S. envoy Philip Habib in Cairo that Egypt insists on the immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon regardless of other considerations, the Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by MENA stated. The spokesman said Habib was told Egypt is concerned about the internal stability of Lebanon and the security of its peoples. During the talks, Habib revealed that an agreement will be reached within the next few weeks on the total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Radio Free Lebanon on Massacres -- A 30 September commentary by Radio Free Lebanon contrasted current concern about the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut with the world's apathy over the "fearful massacres committed by the Palestinians and other aliens against thousands of innocent Lebanese women, old men and children in Ad-Damur and throughout Lebanon."

PLO

Nayif Hawatimah, head of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, declared that the upcoming meeting of the Palestine National Council will have to make some "courageous decisions" taking into account international and Israeli views to end the "endless" wars in the Middle East, KUNA reported, citing an interview by LE MONDE. Hawatimah said the first step should be the formation of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza coupled with peaceful negotiations with Israel. He disclosed that the PLO had already been meeting with various Israelis and affirmed that the PLO is ready to hold direct talks with Israel and other relevant nations for peace. He expressed support for the French-Egyptian UN proposal and said it ought to be adopted as a UN resolution, thus eliminating internal PLO disunity and "selfish" intransigence by some Arab countries.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat chaired meetings of the Supreme Military Council and the Fatah Central Committee, according to KUNA. San'a' Voice of Palestine radio reported that Palestine National Council Chairman Khalid al-Fahum met with the deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in Moscow.

Israel

In remarks carried by Jerusalem radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the UN General Assembly that the PLO should be expelled from every "self-respecting" state and international body including the United Nations itself.

The prime minister's office issued a correction to remarks Prime Minister Menahem Begin reportedly made to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee on 29 September regarding his responsibility for anything that happened in West Beirut, IDF radio reported. Begin actually said, according to the correction, that he shoulders responsibility for "every decision made by any holder of national authority or by the entire Cabinet."

Citing Israeli sources, MA'ARIV's military correspondent asserted that the United States already knew on the Friday of the week of the massacres that civilians were being killed in the Palestinian refugee camps. The U.S. officials involved did not notify Israeli authorities at the time, MA'ARIV added. Furthermore, U.S. diplomats in Beirut pressured the Lebanese prime minister into not deploying his army in the camps. The correspondent concluded that the degree of U.S. responsibility for the massacre is therefore at least as great as that of the Israelis. Meanwhile, Jerusalem political sources cited by the paper expressed satisfaction with remarks made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan at his press conference, defining the remarks as "serious and sincere."

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 191 *1 October 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Seven-Member Fes Committee Meeting Postponed [KUNA] A 1
'Arafat To Resume Arab Tour After Sayil Funeral [KUNA] A 1
Monte Carlo Report A 2
Hawatimah: PLO Must Make Courageous Decisions A 2
[Paris LE MONDE 30 Sep]
Khalid al-Hasan Makes Statement to AR-RAYAH [30 Sep] A 3
Ahmad Jibril on Military Action Against Israel [AL-QABAS] A 4

OPEC AFFAIRS

UAE's Al-'Utaybah Addresses Oil Ministers [SPA] B 1
Vienna OPEC Meeting Considered for 18 October B 1
[Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG 22 Sep]

ARABIAN PENINSULA

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh Radio: U.S. Understanding 'Encouraging' C 1
'UKAZ Decries U.S. Veto of UN Resolution [26 Sep] C 2

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD Criticizes President Reagan's Remarks [30 Sep] C 3

PDRY

Salah Khalaf Arrives in Aden 29 September C 4

YAR

President Receives 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Message C 4

EGYPT

'Ali, Habib Meet, Discuss Lebanon, Middle East D 1
More on Meeting D 1
Press Urges End to Israeli Violence in Mideast D 2

IRAQ

Saddam Husayn Visits I Army Corps at Front E 1
Iraqi Forces Thwart Iranian Offensive 1 Oct E 1
Armed Forces General Command Communique No 857 E 1
Commentator Ponders Outcome of Habib Tour E 2
[Baghdad VOP]

LEBANON

Al-Jumayyil Makes Speech at Museum Ceremony G 1
Al-Jumayyil Receives Bloc Representatives G 2
Consultations Continue G 2
Qulaylat Telephones Al-Jumayyil To Express Support G 3
[Voice of Arab Lebanon]
Al-Jumayyil Meets Journalists, Makes Statement G 4
Sham'un Calls for Federal State in Palestine G 4
[Radio Free Lebanon]
Clandestine Radio Recalls Ad-Damur Massacres G 5
[Radio Free Lebanon]
Bashir Al-Jumayyil's Assassin Arrested, Confesses [Monte Carlo] G 6
Four Alleged Israeli Collaborators Executed [KUNA] G 6
Israeli Forces React G 6

SYRIA

Palestine Broadcast on Massacre, Reagan Initiative H 1

ISRAEL

Justice Kahan To Head Inquiry Commission I 1
Inquiry To Begin After 9 Oct I 1
Shamir Addresses Un General Assembly Session I 1
Comments on Lebanon I 1
Calls for PLO Expulsion I 1
Shamir Says Renewal of UNIFIL Mandate Opposed I 2
Begin Explains to Sisco Opposition to U.S. Plan I 2
Political Circles Satisfied With Reagan Remarks I 3
[HA'ARETZ 30 Sep]
Eytan Notes 'Unwritten Pact' With Lebanese I 3
Sham'un Proposes Security Agreement With Israel I 3
5,000 'Terrorists' Reportedly Infiltrate Al-Biqa' I 4
PLO Withdrawal From Tripoli, Al-Biqa' Demanded I 4
[HA'ARETZ 1 Oct]
Small Number of 'Terrorists' Detained by IDF I 5
[HA'ARETZ 30 Sep]
Troop Movement Restricted Across Al-'Awwali 1 6
Tents For S. Lebanon Refuges May Be Set Up I 6
UNRWA Official Comments I 6
Officer Discharged for Remarks on Refugees I 7
Meridor Denies Wanting To Push Refugees to Syria I 7
Investigation Finds IDF Soldiers Did Not Loot I 7
Likud Will Push for Earlier Elections I 8
[THE JERUSALEM POST 1 Oct]
Poll Shows Drop in Likud Support After Massacre I 8
[THE JERUSALEM POST 1 Oct]
200,000 Sign Petition Supporting Sharon I 9
[MA'ARIV 30 Sep]
Gush Emunim Expresses Confidence in Sharon I 9
Labor: Sharon in No Position To Say Others Lie I 9
2 New Settlements Going Up Near Jerusalem I 9
[THE JERUSALEM POST 1 Oct]
Murtada 'Probably Not' To Return to Israel I 10
[HA'ARETZ 30 Sep]
Egyptian Embassy Denies Report [THE JERUSALEM POST 1 Oct] I 10
Navon Condemns Egyptian Press Attacks I 11
Denies Attacking Mubarak I 11
Egyptians Complain Border Agreement Violated I 11
[DAVAR 28 Sep]
Bethlehem Mayor 'Totally Approves' Jordan Tie I 12
[Rome LA REPUBBLICA 25 Sep]

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Contact Committee Meeting Opens 30 September [Addis Ababa] P 1
Mengistu Talks With Leaders [Addis Ababa] P 1
Jallud Meets With Nyerere [JANA] P 1

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Arab Leaders [AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR 27 Sep] Q 1
JANA Reports Pentagon Announcement on Marines Q 1

MOROCCO

Opposition Leader Foresees Al-Qadhdhafi Downfall [AL-'ALAM 21 Sep] Q 1
UAE President Leaves Fes After Private Visit Q 3

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Former Air Force Members Receive Jail Terms R 1
28 September Sentencing R 1
29 September Sentencing R 1
Students Reportedly Face Sedition Charges [DAILY NATION 30 Sep] R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Idriss Miskine on FAN Position, Foreign Ties [London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 29 Sep] S 1
Charge in Brussels Breaks With FAN Leadership [Brussels LE SOIR 27 Sep] S 3

ZAIRE

Border Issue Discussed With Zambian Delegation S 3
'Ever-Worsening' Economic Situation Described [AFP] S 4

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Interior Secretary Goes to Lome for Talks T 1
President Shagari's Anniversary Day Address T 1

TOGO

Lome Radio Reports Cabinet Reshuffle T 5

UPPER VOLTA

President Zerbo Reshuffles Cabinet 30 Sep T 6

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Luanda Reports Wisner Statement on Departure U 1
FNLA Claims Battle Success, Names Council Members [AFP] U 1

LESOTHO

Protest Sent to RSA Over 'Insurgents' Attack U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Resistance Cites Failed Government Offensive [Johannesburg] U 2

NAMIBIA

Nujoma Blames U.S. for Negotiations 'Deadlock' [Addis Ababa] U 3
Walvis Bay Directorship Abolished 30 September U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

Commentary on Need for Military Strength U 3
ANC Program on Defense Force 'Atrocities' [Addis Ababa] U 4

ZIMBABWE

Official Says 425 Dissidents Rounded Up U 6

SEVEN-MEMBER FES COMMITTEE MEETING POSTPONED

LD301658 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Rabat, 30 Sep (KUNA) -- Informed sources here today reported that the meeting of the leaders of the Arab member countries of the committee set up by the latest Fes conference has been postponed. The sources informed KUNA that the reasons for the postponement of the committee meeting, which was proposed by Moroccan King Hassan II and which includes seven Arab countries, is due to regrets received from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. The sources did not mention the reasons for their regrets.

The sources added that "the meeting could be held in the first half of October at the foreign ministers level." They did not mention the venue of the meeting, but most probably it will be held in Rabat.

'ARAFAT TO RESUME ARAB TOUR AFTER SAYIL FUNERAL

LD301936 Kuwait KUNA in English 1705 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, Sept 30 (KUNA) -- Responsible Palestinian sources said Thursday that Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat will resume his tour of the Arab states hosting Palestinian fighters early next week.

'Arafat began his tour of the eight Arab states harbouring Palestinian commandos who left Beirut early this month by visits to the Sudan and South Yemen but was obliged to interrupt it to attend the funeral of Sa'd Sayil. Sayil, the chief of military operations room of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese fighters was ambushed last Monday in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' while inspecting the joint forces stationed there. He died on his way to the Mowasah hospital in Damascus suffering from the hail of bullets he received from the assassins but his eight companions escaped with minor injuries. PLO sources accused Israel of engineering the ambush in pursuance of its attempts to destroy the Palestinian Revolution.

The estimated 10,000 Palestinian commandos who left Beirut under an agreement with the American special envoy Philip Habib to save the civilian population of the besieged capital went to Sudan, North and South Yemen, Syria, Tunis, Jordan, Algeria and Iraq.

The PLO leader arrived here Wednesday to attend the funeral of Major-General Sa'd Sayil who was buried the same afternoon in an impressive procession pledging continued struggle against the Israeli aggressors until liberation of the occupied territories.

Meanwhile, 'Arafat headed today a meeting of the Supreme Military Council of the Palestinian Resistance to discuss the military and political situation in Lebanon and the future of the Palestinian armed forces dispersed in eight Arab countries.

The Palestinian News Agency "WAFA" said 'Arafat also met last night with the Central Committee of Fatah where the circumstances of the assassination of Sayil were fully explored. It did not elaborate.

WAFA added that 'Arafat also reviewed during the meeting of Fatah Central Committee results of the contacts and talks he held with the Arab leaders during his recent tour of some Arab states.

'Arafat's assessment of the coming phase, the scene in the Arab world in the wake of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the massacre of the Palestinian civilians in West Beirut were also brought to light during the meeting.

Fatah Central Committee further discussed the present situation in occupied Palestine and the situation in Lebanon in addition to the position of Fatah, the mainstream of the PLO, regarding all these developments.

Monte Carlo Report

JN301758 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo Damascus correspondent Louis Faris -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat, accompanied by Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, left Damascus for San'a' this evening to resume his Arab tour. His tour is aimed at becoming acquainted with the stands of the various Arab governments on the current developments and the new situation in the Palestinian issue, particularly with regard to future PLO political moves. These moves are aimed at continuing Palestinian activities on both the Arab and international levels to gain support for the Palestinian people's issue.

I have learned that one of the urgent topics Yasir 'Arafat will submit to the countries he visits on the second leg of his Arab tour, which will take him to Kuwait, the UAE and Iraq, among other places, is that of U.S. responsibility for the Sabra and Shatila massacres. The Palestinian leader holds Washington responsible and believes that Washington has, in one way or another, evaded its commitments to the safety of the Palestinian civilians in Lebanon. These commitments were made when the international agreement was reached on the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut.

HAWATIMAH: PLO MUST MAKE COURAGEOUS DECISIONS

LD301820 Kuwait KUNA in English 1732 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sept 30 (KUNA) -- The leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), Nayif Hawatimah, declared that it was high time now to bring an end to the never ending Middle-East conflicts, and find a peaceful solution to settle the Palestinian problem.

In an interview released by the influential French daily LE MONDE, dated Friday lst October, Hawatimah said that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will have to take some "courageous decisions, during the forthcoming meeting of the Palestinian National Council, which will take into account the desire of the international community and that of the Israeli opinion, in particular, to end with the endless wars, which are a threat to international security. "

A first step towards settling the problem would be the creation of a Palestinian state on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, he said and added that the peaceful coexistence between Palestinians and Israelis would be the beginning of "peaceful and democratic negotiations between our two peoples to determine the quality and the intensity of their future relations, which should progress towards something better than the fact of just living together."

He admitted that the PLO had had direct contacts, for a long time now, with democratic and progressist Israeli movements with a view to achieve an entente between the Israelis and the Palestinians.

Hawatimah declared that he supported the Franco-Egyptian proposal, as did the PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, which called for the mutual and simultaneous recognition of Israel and the Palestinians, and the creation of an independent Palestinian state on the occupied Arab territories.

But, the DFLP leader considered that the Franco-Egyptian joint proposal, submitted to the United Nations last July, would be better accepted if it was put forward as a resolution adopted by the U.N. "Confrontation amid the PLO could be prevented for one thing, and the Palestinians could shake themselves free from some Arab countries' pressure," he said. According to him, the Arab countries he was referring to "are counting on our intransigence to achieve their own selfish ends." The United Nations resolution would also give "an international importance to our adhesion that would neutralize Israel's refusal," he noted.

Envisaging the case of the United Nations refusal to insist upon the mutual recognition of Israel and the Palestinians, Hawatimah said that the PLO chairman was planning to call for an international conference, which would solve the problem.

"We need the United Nations guarantee," he said and reminded that the ruling Israeli party, the Likud and even the opposition Labour Party leaders have more than once repeated that they would never ever recognize the PLO. "And in case the United States vetoed the U.N. resolution, we would at least be backed by the other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council," said Hawatimah.

He affirmed that the PLO was prepared to sit at the negotiation table with representatives of the Israeli Government, the super powers, starting with France, and representatives from some Third World countries. "We could see then whether the Palestinians or the Israelis are opposed to mutual recognition and peace," he said.

In the same article released by LE MONDE, Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] a prominent member of the mainstream 'Fatah' group declared that the Israeli people were not responsible for the crimes which are perpetrated in its name. "After the Shatila and Sabra massacres, my first reaction was to believe that the gap between our two peoples could never be filled. It is no longer my opinion since the Tel Aviv demonstration," he said.

KHALID AL-HASAN MAKES STATEMENT TO AR-RAYAH

GF010438 Doha QNA in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Doha, 30 Sep (QNA) -- Khalid al-Hasan, Palestinian national liberation movement Fatah Central Committee member, affirmed that the Palestinian leadership through its flexibility was able during the Beirut fight to achieve a political and international victory for the Palestinian struggle. The Beirut struggle also revealed the true nature of Zionism as the new nazism.

In a statement to the Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH published today, the Palestinian official added that the Lebanese war proved that the political divisions in the Arab world are only an artificial situation imposed by force and they are not the nature of this nation. The proof of this was the great unity embodied by the Lebanese, Palestinians and other Arab volunteers against the enemy in this war. He asserted that this shows the depth of unity and solidarity in the Arab world.

In reply to a question whether Israel attained its goals in the invasion of Lebanon, Al-Hasan said: Israel did not achieve any of its announced aims.

These aims were: to stop the Palestinians from attacking Galilee and this has not happened since 1973; to liquidate the Palestinian Resistance, but Israeli losses were far more than Palestinian ones; to liquidate the leadership of the Resistance which emerged from the war unhurt; and to liquidate the PLO, but instead the war elevated its political esteem.

He added that the Palestinian Resistance did not leave Beirut on Israeli terms or under its protection. It got out by an international agreement. He asserted that the important result is that the Palestinian stand in the end was able to convert this war into a Palestinian political victory.

Regarding Palestinian efforts in the upcoming period, Khalid al-Hasan affirmed the necessity of continuing the gains achieved during this war including the great political gains in international public opinion which must be confirmed so that it will not change in the future.

Regarding the recent U.S. Government announcement on resolving the Palestinian issue, the Palestinian official said: The U.S. strategic position is currently unchangeable. However, any tactical U.S. retreat due to this war can be used. This requires researching the upcoming strategy and the political and military struggle in order to deal with the incidents that will result in investing the results of the Lebanese war in favor of the cause, or else it will be only history.

Regarding the idea of establishing a Palestinian government-in-exile, Al-Hasan said: This idea is not rejected as a whole; the rejection is in the timing of its implementation. He said: The government-in-exile of a revolution usually represents the stage of transfer from nonsovereignty to sovereignty. Thus, before reaching this stage, there is no basic benefit from a government-in-exile except the Western recognition of it which will lead to the omission of the present veto on the PLO. He affirmed that this government could not be an alternative for the organization that has become the entity of the Palestinian people in exile -- its parliament, infrastructure and armed forces. He added: This is why the PLO will remain until the restoration of its sovereignty on at least a part of Palestinian territory and when it becomes a state. The timing of the establishment of a government-in-exile will be decided by the organization's leadership.

Regarding statements by enemy Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon that Jordan is the Palestinian homeland he said: The idea is rejected and inhumane. It is unthinkable because whoever is satisfied with this will have sacrificed his right to demand a fatherland. This is exactly what Sharon wants.

AHMAD JIBRIL ON MILITARY ACTION AGAINST ISRAEL

LD301056 Kuwait KUNA in English 1019 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 30 (KUNA) -- A senior Palestinian commando leader was quoted Thursday as saying that the Palestinian Revolution will escalate its military operations against Israeli targets all over the world.

Quoted by "AL-QABAS" daily, Ahmad Jibril, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine -- General Command, said military operations should not be limited to a certain front "but should involve all places where there are interests for Israel and its allies. We are out of a pool of blood. [as received] We must turn this blood into a blaze to burn the hostile powers until we regain our land and full rights."

Jibril, whose commandos recently kidnapped eight Israeli soldiers in the Biqa' plain, east of Lebanon, was talking to the newspaper correspondent in Damascus. The newspaper has initiated a series of interviews with various commando leaders about the aftermath of the commandos' withdrawal from Beirut.

Jibril said the commandos' departure from Beirut should not be regarded as the "end of the world because it does not mean a defeat. Beirut bears the seeds of the Revolution and will sabotage all schemes of the imperialist and reactionary circles".

He added that the Palestinian Revolution will gain momentum in all fields as it did after the war with the Jordanian Army in September 1970. He (?was confident) that all plans aiming at turning the Revolution into a mere political movement are doomed "because we shall concentrate on military operations against enemy targets; such an enemy who does not understand but the language of force and direct confrontation". He said that the Palestinian commandos have learned during their three-month war with the invading Israeli troops in Lebanon that the Israeli war supremacy "is but a myth which has been destroyed by our determined fighters." The withdrawal from Beirut, he said, was a [word indistinct] for the Revolution to exterminate all ills and defects which (?it had) inherited during its stay inside the cities instead of maintaining a presence in woods and valleys."

"Earlier, Israel repeatedly suggested former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as a substitute for Habib, but the Arab pressure, particularly by the Saudi kingdom, on the American administration is understood to have won the behind-the-scene game which culminated in the installation of George Shultz as secretary of state and the designation of Habib to continue his mission in Lebanon.

"The American declaration that the U.S. Marines, who have already arrived in Beirut, will stay in Lebanon until the evacuation of all foreign forces is completed tacitly implies that the Reagan administration is actually committed to secure Lebanon's independence, unity and territorial integrity. We still do not know, however, what venoms Zionism keeps in store for us."

The Palestinian leader said the Palestinian Revolution should not blame its friends and allies for not coming to its rescue during the confrontation with the Israelis because the revolution has failed in creating the suitable circumstances to [words indistinct].

Talking about prospects of the future, Jibril said that all commando groups should work for preserving the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the legal representative of the Palestinian people and their national democratic revolution but he said that the PLO should end its bargains with Arab regimes and the paving of the way to Cairo "because what is the use of winning the whole world and losing oneself".

He opposed all attempts aiming at disarming the Palestinian Revolution, scattering the Palestinians from Lebanon, [words indistinct] and "polishing the Arab regimes because he believes that all this had led to the massacring of the Palestinians in Beirut, the imposition of Amin al-Jumayyil as president and the transforming of Lebanon into an American-Israeli military and political base with the prupose of forging a new Camp David formula on the Middle East in the form of Reagan's initiative.

"We shall cut all conspiratory hands and will punish all traitors and will not allow those trading with the blood of our people to continue their march of surrender", the Palestinian leader threatened. He said that there was no Arab incompetency but an Arab conspiracy in the confrontation with the Israeli [word indistinct] because this is the only explanation for having huge armies and war equipment, large assets and oil but you [words indistinct] use them in the battles.

UAE'S AL-'UTAYBAH ADDRESSES OIL MINISTERS

LD202056 Riyadh SPA in English 1914 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Sept 20 (SPA) -- A four-member ministerial committee from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) set up to monitor the oil market situation, began its fourth meeting here today under the chairmanship of Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) oil minister.

In an inaugural address, Dr al-'Utaybah said the organisation would continue to defend its current 34 U.S. dollars a barrel base price for light crude oil. "The OPEC will not permit any overjump on the base price, unless the organisation is convinced that the current glut has been over," he added.

Besides Dr al-'Utaybah, oil ministers from Indonesia, Algeria and Venezuela are attending the meeting.

VIENNA OPEC MEETING CONSIDERED FOR 18 OCTOBER

AU221009 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] A 1-day session of the OPEC market committee in Abu Dhabi, ended on Monday without results. Committee Chairman Al-'Utaybah, UAE oil minister, declared that no decisions were made on the existing price differences or production quotas.

The committee, which also includes Venezuela, Algeria and Indonesia, Al-'Utaybah said, will hold consultations with a view to convening an OPEC ministers conference in Vienna on 18 October.

This conference, he said, could then adopt decisions on prices and decide on a redistribution of production quotas. Al-'Utaybah said the actual oil production of the OPEC countries was 16.8 million barrels per day.

SAUDI ARABIA

RIYADH RADIO: U.S. UNDERSTANDING 'ENCOURAGING'

LD301536 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Sep 82

[News analysis by Hashim 'Abduh Hashim]

[Text] The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is watching with great interest the development of the situation in Lebanon. It is also following the efforts being exerted to enable the multinational force to meet its responsibilities fully despite the continuous Israeli intransigence. Furthermore it strives to coordinate reactions and (?keep in touch with) the moves and continuous efforts abroad to put sufficient pressure on Israel and to confront the problem in its full scope, rather than confining it in [word indistinct] or in Western Europe [words indistinct] as Israel wanted to do. Based on this activity and on its continuing dialogue with the United States, the Palestinian brethren and all the honestly responsible Arab brethren, Saudi Arabia can confirm that a great development in attitude in favor of the Arab question has taken place and that a tangible change in the posture of world opinion is (?almost within reach).

Had it not been for these contacts and for the confidence of all Arab sides, especially the PLO, in the kingdom's efforts, and had it not been for the U.S. comprehension in particular that Saudi Arabia seeks to establish just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the region, these efforts and contacts, backed by Arab confidence in Saudi efforts, would not have constituted sufficient pressure and would not have foiled the plans of the Israelis, driven them to leave West Beirut and forced them to abandon their odd condition that they remain at Beirut airport and their refusal to withdraw without extensive Lebanese concessions.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia understands what Israel is trying to do: It is trying to impose a fait accompli on independent Lebanon by suspending its final departure from all of Lebanon, thus achieving its dream. However, our confidence in the Lebanese brethren is great. They will not give the Israelis the opportunity to achieve such a dream. Meanwhile, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia considers its efforts in this sphere as support demanded by the pan-Arab commitment to the joint Arab fate and to cleanse all Arab territory of all forms of occupation.

Possibly observers have noticed that a firm Arab stand has materialized since the treacherous massacre in the camps of Sabra and Shatila. It consists of a two-pronged action: The first demands the complete evacuation of Israel, as the first stage, from West Beirut. This actually has been achieved. The second concentrates on keeping the multinational forces in Lebanon until all foreign forces evacuate it. In contrast, the Israelis, when they agreed to the return of these forces, expressed the wish that the mission of these forces would end when Israeli forces merely left Beirut. This important development, announced personally yesterday by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, is an automatic reaction to the quiet efforts we are exerting with our friends, capitalizing on our distinguished relations with every side that realizes we are people who have a right, that we are equal to our commitments and that the Arab nation stands behind us, confident about every step we take.

Despite all this, we have stressed to U.S. envoy Philip Habib that the United States should treat the situation in a comprehensive manner, understand Israel's tricks and bargaining and prevent any harm the Israelis could do to the prestige of the United States. As a major power, the United States declares its desire to establish peace in the region, while the Israelis spare no effort to confirm the opposite by their actions, which harm not only peace but also the interests of peace-loving countries, including the United States.

We have also stressed to Habib the importance of his genuinely working to (?realize) Palestinian rights through his treatment of the current situation in Lebanon, because the desired stability for Lebanon and, beyond it, for the region, will not be possible if any side ignores the Palestinian question, wastes time and avoids discussing fundamental and comprehensive solutions for the question instead of dividing the steps to peace.

It is certain that the U.S. administration presently better understands all these facts and the need to offer an urgent qualitative step that would make the Palestinians sense that the United States is serious about working for a peace that would preserve all their rights. Time is of the utmost importance. The United States should move on more than one level and as quickly as possible so that a long time may not lapse which would lead the Palestinian brethren to despair about the possibility of anything being done and so that practical steps toward peace and stability in the region will be encouraged.

It should be stated that the United States, U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Weinberger have an encouraging understanding of these facts. This situation leads us to realize that our efforts will be very fruitful in the coming phase, God willing. These efforts are known to the Arab brethren and the Palestinian brethren specifically -- efforts by which they are seeking together, with complete sincerity and truthfulness, to offer reassurances to the peoples of the region and enable its peoples to rebuild themselves and their establishments on strong foundations, and for all to move toward the path of peace, to which Israel must submit whether it wants to or not, in the shadow of restoring Palestinian rights and establishing an independent state on Palestinian soil.

'UKAZ DECRIES U.S. VETO OF UN RESOLUTION

PM301453 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 26 Sep 82 p 3

[Editorial: "When the Mask Comes Off"]

[Text] Yesterday morning the UN General Assembly almost unanimously passed a resolution condemning the bestial massacre of thousands of Palestinian refugees in the Sabra and Shatila camps in West Beirut. It also asked the Security Council to investigate this crime.

The fact that the resolution was passed with a majority of 147 votes against only 2 votes -- those of the United States and Israel -- confirms that the international community is now fully convinced that the Zionist entity is the real seed of tension in the Middle East and that Israel's real face of evil and aggression has finally been unmasked.

It is also a fact that the Zionist invasion forces in Lebanon were involved in the Beirut massacre; otherwise, why should Israel oppose condemnation and Security Council investigation of the massacre? The terrorist, Begin, only agreed to an investigation in Israel itself under pressure.

Another fact is that although the General Assembly's resolutions are not binding, the United States voted against the resolution. It was the only state to side with Israel against unanimous international condemnation of this heinous crime.

This U.S. stance in support of the Zionist entity is nothing new. It is a continuation of the U.S. policy of casting its veto at the Security Council to abort any resolution denouncing Israel or calling for sanctions against it. What is really astonishing is that the United States, which preaches respect for human rights and claims to defend these rights, has taken such a stand on the question of the Beirut massacre. We must emphasize here that, in addition to indicating contradictions within U.S. policy, this attitude annuls the role of the United Nations in establishing world peace and security.

It is strange that the United States has adopted this position at a time when Jean Kirkpatrick, the U.S. ambassador at the United Nations, was admitting that Washington, Paris and Rome were partly to blame for the Beirut massacre which took place after the forces of these three capitals left Beirut following the departure of the PLO forces.

While appreciating the reasons that prevent Washington from putting pressure on Israel -- such as the argument that pressure would only drive the Zionist entity to more extremism and more military aggression -- we do not see any justification for the U.S. threat to suspend its contributions to all international organizations and walk out of the current conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency as a protest against a draft resolution approved by the majority of the members calling for the expulsion of the Israeli delegate from the assembly for the duration of this session.

We want to stress here that these U.S. attitudes and the unlimited U.S. political, economic and military aid for Israel make the Zionist entity more extremist, intransigent and contemptuous of the international will and more liable to violate international law and tradition.

We are not asking the United States to break off its relations with the Zionist entity, impose sanctions on it or suspend its aid to it, but we expect the United States to at least be neutral in view of its responsibility as a superpower for the causes of security, peace and stability.

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD CRITICIZES PRESIDENT REAGAN'S REMARKS

GF301112 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0710 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 30 Sep (WAM) -- Local papers today commented on the firm relations that link the United States with the Israeli enemy in addition to President Reagan's challenge to the Arabs when he said that territories are in return for peace, and his call on the Arabs to do as Egypt did. The papers also called on Arab countries to work to change U.S. policy toward Arab rights.

Under the headline "The U.S. Challenge and the Arab Reaction," AL-ITTIHAD enquired whether the Arabs will accept the U.S. challenge that Reagan announced by stressing that his country is allied with the Zionist entity and rejecting any settlement that harms its security. The paper called on the Arabs to shoulder their responsibilities through retaliation. The paper warned that if the Arabs cannot retaliate, the U.S. President has the right to "brag and be proud of alliance with Israel and because this alliance is strengthened whenever Israel carries out an aggression against the Arabs." The paper referred to the contradictions the U.S. President made when he referred to Israel as a military giant and then said that "his country rejects any peaceful settlement in the area that does not ensure, or that violates, Israel's security."

The paper stressed that such contradictions must not be made by the president of a superpower. The paper continued: The U.S. President has dotted all the i's and openly said this is my policy: land for security and the Egyptian example for the Arabs. The paper emphasized that the U.S. President's announcement of this policy -- after the invasion of Lebanon, violations in West Beirut, the camps massacre and after launching his initiative which Israel rejected -- implies a challenge to the Arabs when he asks them to accept his policy while being humiliated.

The paper concluded by calling on the Arabs to reply to the U.S. challenge which brags and expresses pride at its alliance with Israel.

PDRY

SALAH KHALAF ARRIVES IN ADEN 29 SEPTEMBER

GF300650 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Summary from poor reception] "Fatah Central Committee member Brother Salah Khalaf arrived in Aden yesterday on a visit to the PDRY lasting several days. Upon arrival he told ANA that the goal of his visit to the PDRY is to meet with officials, foremost of whom is Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad." He praised the struggling profound relations that link the two sides and indicated that talks will focus on current developments on the Arab and Palestinian arenas.

YAR

PRESIDENT RECEIVES 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD MESSAGE

GF301516 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has received at his office in the presidential house Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Dr Mutlaq 'Abdallah Hasan, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the country, who arrived in San'a' this morning.

During the meeting, they delivered a message to the president from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on continuation of coordination between the parts of Yemen and unification of positions on the Arab situation.

The meeting was attended by Brother Husayn (ad-Daf'i), president's adviser for unity affairs, and 'Abd al-Hamid (al-Haddi), member of the General People's Congress Permanent Committee.

'ALI, HABIB MEET, DISCUSS LEBANON, MIDDLE EAST

JN301216 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met this morning with U.S. envoy Philip Habib. The meeting was attended by the Egyptian and U.S. ambassadors in Cairo and Washington.

The U.S. envoy informed Kamal Hasan 'Ali about the efforts being exerted by the United States to establish stability in Lebanon, drum up national accord and stabilize security with the legitimate Lebanese authority in control over all the Lebanese territory. The talks dealt with the U.S. efforts aimed at achieving the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, particularly the Israeli forces.

The U.S. envoy reaffirmed the U.S. stands as follows:

1. Adherence to U.S. President Reagan's initiative as a basis for the peace negotiations in the occupied territories and Gaza as a first step toward a comprehensive and lasting peace in the region.

2. Insistence that all sides respect all the pledges, guarantees and stabilized security in the region and Lebanon.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali then presented Egypt's position regarding the U.S. efforts and its support of every sincere effort aimed at giving a push to the peace process and eliminating the obstacles facing it. He also asserted the great importance Egypt is attaching to the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon as soon as possible. He asserted that Egypt supports all the efforts aimed at establishing national unity in Lebanon under the leadership of President Amin al-Jumayyil in the interest of all factions of the Lebanese people.

Foreign Ministry official spokesman, Counselor Ra'uf Ghunaym, said the U.S. envoy has asserted that the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon will take place within the next few weeks.

More on Meeting

JN301431 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 30 Sep (MENA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, told U.S. envoy Philip Habib that Egypt's position on the recent events in Lebanon and on the way to ensure Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and its return to normal conditions is based on Israel's immediate withdrawal from Lebanon regardless of any other considerations, and on giving sufficient guarantees to the Palestinians and all th Lebanese factions to avoid the recurrence of what happened in West Beirut.

This was stated by Foreign Ministry spokesman Ra'uf Ghunaym, who added that Egypt has indicated to Philip Habib its great concern for the stability of the internal situation in Lebanon, its support for the legitimate Lebanese authority in rebuilding Lebanon and its readiness to open a dialogue with this authority in order to help rebuild Lebanon.

Ra'uf Ghunaym said that Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed to the U.S. envoy Egypt's policy based on noninterference in Lebanon's internal affairs, rejection of any foreign interference in Lebanon's affairs and the need to prevent any such interference, considering this a prerequisite for the return of normal life to Lebanon.

Ghunaym said that during the talks the U.S. envoy asserted that he will reach an agreement on the total withdrawal of all sides from Lebanon within the next few weeks. Egypt, he added, has told Philip Habib that the Israeli withdrawal must take place immediately, regardless of any other considerations, and that this withdrawal must not be linked to anything else.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said the talks with Philip Habib have also dealt with the peace process in the Middle East region. In this respect, Kamal Hasan 'Ali explained Egypt's well known view and drew attention to the danger posed to the peace process by Israel's current policy. 'Ali also said that the United States should adopt a clear stand for the sake of bolstering the chances of peace in the region.

Ra'uf Ghunaym cited Philip Habib as saying that the U.S. Government supports Reagan's initiative, that President Reagan himself is determined to make the initative find its way to the negotiating table and that the United States will not give up this initiative.

Philip Habib is scheduled to leave Cairo at 0800 tomorrow, Friday, at the end of a short visit to Egypt within the framework of his current mission in the region.

PRESS URGES END TO ISRAELI VIOLENCE IN MIDEAST

JN011034 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0915 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Cairo, 1 Oct (MENA) -- Cairo papers today continue to comment on the Middle East situation in light of the Beirut massacre and its repercussions on the Arab and international levels.

The papers warn Israel against the danger of continuing its savage and criminal acts and plans in the region.

In its editorial entitled "The International Community and Israel," AL-AHRAM says the international community must speak to Israel in the language it understands. It must give Israel a clear warning through the United Nations or the largest number of world nations that it will face certain definite sanctions if it once again resorts to such barbaric acts.

Commenting on the same subject in its editorial, AL-JUMHURIYAH notes the increasing pressure inside Israel for the overthrow of the Begin government or the resignation of Ari'el Sharon, and says the Begin-Sharon-Eytan troika represents the peak of extremism and violence inside the Israeli political and military establishment.

The paper says the resignation of Sharon or even the overthrow of the Begin government cannot be an end in itself. What is really required is an end to the trend of violence within the Israeli political and military establishment.

AL-AKHBAR discusses the talks that Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali had with U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib. The paper says that in these talks, Kamal Hasan 'Ali concentrated on an extremely important humanitarian issue, namely, the protection of Palestinian civilians in Lebanon so the az-Za'tar, Sabra and Shatila tragedies will not be repeated.

SADDAM HUSAYN VISITS I ARMY CORPS AT FRONT

JN301652 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpt] President Saddam Husayn today visited the front of the I Army Corps, which is stationed opposite the Iranian regime's forces, and met with the corps commanders.

IRAQI FORCES THWART IRANIAN OFFENSIVE 1 OCT

JN010722 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Oct (INA) -- The Iraqi forces at dawn today thwarted an Iranian offensive. An Iraqi military spokesman said the offensive was launched from the Sumar area in the central operational sector in an attempt to cross the international borders in the Mandali region.

The spokesman asserted that the offensive has failed to achieve its expansionist aggressive objectives. The spokesman added that after a series of battles at 0100 today, the Iraqi forces taught the Iranian aggressors new lessons, expressing the character of the new Iraqi.

The military spokesman said that the Iraqi forces are now dealing with the remnants of the defeated aggressor. He added that the battles are still raging, stressing that the final results will be in favor of Iraq and will further consolidate its rights and sovereignty on its land.

The following is the text of the military spokesman's statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. At 0100 today, the treacherous enemy launched a treacherous new offensive from the Sumar region in the central operation sector in an attempt to cross the international borders in the Mandali region.

The enemy offensive failed to achieve its expansionist aggressive objectives after a series of fierce battles. Our brave soldiers checked the offensive and taught the enemy a new lesson, which expressed the character of the new Iraqi who is raising the banner of steadfastness and sacrifice in defense of great Iraq and the values of the glorious Arab nation.

Our valiant armed forces are now dealing with the remnants of the enemy force. As of this moment, the battles are still raging. The final results will definitely be in our favor, God willing, as was the case with the series of battles east of Basra. The results of the battles will further consolidate our rights and sovereignty on our land. Victory comes only from God.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 857

JN301600 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Sep (INA) -- The Iraqi forces killed 10 Iranians in the operational sectors. This was stated in Communique No 857, issued here this evening. The communique added that today the Iranian regime's artillery shelled the city of Khanaqin, causing some damage. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 857 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In defense of beloved Iraq and its glorious people and out of care for the Arab nation's future and brilliant history, the noble Iraqi forces continue their valiant activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the racist Khomeyni clique. The results of the actions carried out yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units sighted and opened fire on an enemy concentration opposite our positions east of Basra, killing four and destroying one vehicle.
2. Three were killed and one position was destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.
3. Three were killed in the northern sector of the battlefield.
4. The vicious Iranian regime today shelled the city of Khanaqin with artillery, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 September 1982

COMMENTATOR PONDERS OUTCOME OF HABIB TOUR

JN292042 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Commentary by Abu Bajis]

[Text] Our kinfolk: Good evening. Brothers: Philip Habib has returned to the Arab region. We wonder what he will bring us this time. The last time Philip Habib came to our Arab region, we left West Beirut and the massacres took place. In this century there has been no crime as barbaric as the one to which our people and masses were subjected in West Beirut at the hands of the Zionists, who were helped by various forms of decpetion and conspiracies from the United States in the person of Philip Habib, Reagan's envoy to the region. Philip Habib offered us false guarantees to make us leave West Beirut and make it easier for the Zionist forces and their agents to commit their treacherous crimes against the sons of our Palestinian and Lebanese people in the camps.

If all these events were the results of Habib's negotiations prior to the massacre, what will he do this time and what will be the result of his new conspiratorial tour?

Although our region has had the honor of receiving many of those who came to this region with the purpose of mediating, it has not received anyone similar to Philip Habib, who has destroyed our camps and murdered our people. It is true that many rogues such as Kissinger, Rogers and others came to the region to conspire, to provide security, protection and stability for the Zionist entity and to legalize the Zionist enemy's occupation of our Arab territories, but none of these equals Philip Habib's vileness and filthiness, characteristics which qualify him to be U.S. President Reagan's envoy to the region.

What will Philip Habib do this time and what new schemes does he have? We wonder how safe his new guarantees will be and how long they will stand.

We and our people are concerned with emphasizing a fact proven by the recent events in West Beirut. This fact is that trust in the United States is nonexistent. We shall never have any relations with it unless it changes its stand toward us and our cause. Even if it changes its stand, we shall not trust it in the future because it is a real enemy of our people and nation.

AL-JUMAYYIL MAKES SPEECH AT MUSEUM CEREMONY

NC301352 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] There will no longer be an East or a West Beirut as of today. All roads between the two areas of the capital were reopened at noon today, including the Fu'ad Shihab Bridge, which had been closed for about 4 years. The airport was also reopened to air traffic, after a suspension of 4 months, in the presence of President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil.

On the occasion of the reunification of Beirut and the Lebanese Army -- in coordination with the multinational force -- assuming responsibility for security in Beirut, in the airport and in the port, a big ceremony was held today in the Museum area attended by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, who arrived in Fu'ad al-Awwal street at 1000. President al-Jumayyil was welcomed by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, ministers, the army commander, senior military officers and members of the diplomatic corps led by the ambassadors of the states participating in the multinational force.

On foot, President al-Jumayyil reviewed the Museum and the Al-Barbir units of the Lebanese Army, the internal security forces and the multinational force. He was accompanied by army commander Gen Victor Khuri while the band played the Lebanese national anthem, and the American, French and Italian national anthems. President al-Jumayyil laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier. The ambassadors of the states of the multinational force also laid wreaths.

In the Museum area, President al-Jumayyil delivered his speech in French in deference to the participation of foreign ambassadors and the units of the multinational force in the ceremony.

President al-Jumayyil began his speech saying: On behalf of the Lebanese people I thank the American, French and Italian peoples and their presidents for responding to the appeal of the Lebanese people, who have suffered for the sake of values -- which they always defended and for which they fought -- they fought for a unique civilization in the world, for a man who always wanted Lebanon to be dignified and free and for a democratic people.

Your presence among us testifies to all these values. Your presence here in Lebanon is not to serve it or to defend Lebanon physically, but to defend the moral and human principles, the banner which Lebanon has always upheld. We, the Lebanese, will follow the line of serving these values and declare our will for daily sacrifices so Lebanon may remain the homeland of man, the homeland of civilization and the homeland of these values that Lebanon has defended and made sacrifices for.

It pleases me today to declare that Beirut has returned to being the capital of all Lebanon, that it has become one capital and one city and that there is no longer an East or a West Beirut. There is only one Beirut -- the capital of Lebanon. Effective today, all main roads will be reopened. As far as we are concerned, this constitutes a symbol of unification -- the unification of a capital or rather, the unification of hearts. The efforts that have been exerted by his excellency [former] President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan have been crowned with success. Today we pledge to follow up the march for reconstruction toward the integration of land and hearts.

As of this historic day, after 8 years of artificial alienation and separation -- separation in the whole sense of the word -- we pledge that Beirut will turn the page of destruction and tragedies and begin the process of unification for the sake of a stronger Lebanese nation and a firmer vanguard nation that will serve mankind, and respond to the aspirations of the Lebanese people.

Once again, I want to thank all the peoples upholding freedom and dignity and all those who sought to help us. Your presence here is not only physical, but you embody the solidarity of the peoples aspiring for freedom and democracy for the sake of promoting these values and democracy and freedom so this may prevail throughout the world for the sake of serving mankind.

AL-JUMAYYIL RECEIVES BLOC REPRESENTATIVES

NC301412 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil began his parliamentary consultations to form a new government today. At 1130 he received the democratic reform bloc led by Speaker Kamil al-As'ad. Speaking on behalf of the reform block, Deputy Hamid Dakrus said they demanded that an expanded parliamentary government be formed and that the independent parliamentary bloc be given a number of portfolios commensurate with its representation in the Chamber of Deputies.

President al-Jumayyil then received the independent Maronite bloc. Deputy August Bachus said: We asked his excellency to choose a prime minister and ministers who will be in full harmony with him.

President al-Jumayyil then received the Beirut bloc led by former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam who said: Our concern today is this Lebanese concord from which free, sovereign and independent Lebanon emerged in 1943. He added: On the basis of this concord there was a Lebanese consensus to elect a president in whom we found the required qualifications and efficiency.

In answer to a question, Deputy Jamil Kibbi said: We nominated His Excellency Sa'ib Salam to be prime minister. However, Salim said: I have a private stand. If my colleagues said what you heard, I hope no one will believe that I would ever disavow any service that is in the interest of my country or that I would spare any sacrifice. However, it is my belief that while I am outside the government I can better help the president and the government to save Lebanon.

Answering a question, Salam said: I never shirk my responsibility and duty. However, this is my belief and conviction to which I adhere in the interest of my country.

Consultations Continue

NC301737 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] At 1700 [1500 GMT] today, the president of the republic resumed the parliamentary consultations. He received [former] President Camille Sham'un, who represented the Liberal deputies bloc.

On emerging from the palace, Sham'un made the following statement: I have nominated a candidate for the post of prime minister but I will not disclose his name. I believe the majority of the new government will come from the Parliament. The designation will take place on the weekend and the Cabinet formation will take place 2 or 3 days later.

Sham'un hoped that President al-Jumayyil will succeed in forming a strong government quickly.

At 1730, President al-Jumayyil received the Zahlah deputies bloc headed by Minister Joseph Skaf, who wished the president success. He said: We also expressed the hope that the government will be an expanded parliamentary one because we are passing through the stage of reconstructing Lebanon. We mentioned some names but we will not disclose them. We expressed the view that the prime minister should closely cooperate with the president of the republic. We raised the question of the foreign presence in Al-Biqa'.

At 1800, the president of the republic received the Armenian deputies bloc.

QULAYLAT TELEPHONES AL-JUMAYYIL TO EXPRESS SUPPORT

NC301608 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1330 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat, the chairman of the council of [the Independent Nasirite] Movement, has resumed his political activity following an illness. At noon today, he telephoned his excellency the president of the republic, Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, at the Presidential Palace. The current conditions and the positive preliminary and basic steps that the new regime has initiated by implementing the first stage of ending the occupation of Beirut, were discussed.

Brother Qulaylat conveyed to His Excellency President al-Jumayyil his own condolences and those of the movement saying that the condolences, as far as we are concerned, are not mere words but a mental and human appreciation of human worth because the crime of assassinating Bashir al-Jumayyil was not directed against a specific group; it was directed against all Lebanon and its unity.

Brother Qulaylat conveyed to his excellency his appreciation and that of the movement for his excellency personally and his presidency. He thanked his excellency for contacting him during his stay in the hospital, which demonstrates to us as a movement its meaning in a broader context -- it being a political contact as well as an expression of personal and humanitarian feelings.

Brother Qulaylat also conveyed to the president the movement's positive aspirations regarding the inclinations and aspirations of the president and those of his regime which the president announced when he said it was necessary to build a civilized homeland and not a homeland of a farm [as heard] and of privileges.

Brother Qulaylat assured President al-Jumayyil that he and the Independent Nasirite movement Al-Murabitun have no ambition other than to see the administration of President al-Jumayyil build Lebanon -- the homeland, land and institutions -- for all the citizens on a foundation of national justice and real national partnership. This in itself is the desire, which must be realized, of a majority of the sons of the people. This majority wants to see that the role of those in power will push forward the process of building the homeland and the modern, democratic and developed state on the debris of all the selfish and personal ambitions.

Answering a question on the reactivation of the Voice of Arab Lebanon radio and the information establishments of the Independent Nasirite Movement - Al-Murabitun, Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat said: First, I and the Independent Nasirite Movement - Al-Murabitun, declare that the reactivation of the Voice of Arab Lebanon radio, which is one of the institutions of the Central Information Office in the movement, is in itself an indication of the value of man in the movement and the value of the officials in this institution in rising up and regaining their civilized position within the framework of the universality [shumuliyat] of the Arab man.

This will of the movement and its institutions has shown an ability to accomplish superior scientific and technical action, which the technical and technological organization in the institutions have ascertained.

Second, this superiority was achieved when this organization managed not to submit to but to rise above the debris of our institutions, despite Zionist barbarism's destruction and plunder of the property and equipment of only our information establishment, including the radio, television and magazine. The technical and technological organization has managed to prepare a program from the collection of maintenance and repair spare parts that provided equipment enabling the reactivation of the Voice of Arab Lebanon.

Third, on this occasion I declare that the Voice of Arab Lebanon, and soon the Arab Lebanon television and the AR-RAFID newspaper will be the main pillars in the process of the real building of the Lebanese homeland -- all the land and the people -- and the building of a modern democratic state.

AL-JUMAYYIL MEETS JOURNALISTS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC010713 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] For the second time since assuming his constitutional powers, President Amin al-Jumayyil met yesterday with the journalists accredited to the Republic an Palace. He spoke to them expressing hope that new steps leading to further relaxation for the sons of the homeland will be taken.

President al-Jumayyil addressed the journalists, saying: In fact, you do not know how touched I was when I passed through Ash-Shiyah and the southern suburb en route to the airport. I was surprised by the citizens who were lining both sides of the street and who were at the airport. I have great hopes of achieving other steps leading to further relaxation for the sons of this homeland. President al-Jumayyil affirmed that he wished to visit the airport -- a visit which was not scheduled in his program. He said: After 8 years of war, work has begun here and it will hinge on the multinational force higher coordination committee.

The president then held a meeting with the international coordination committee which consists of French, U.S., Italian and Lebanese Army officers. An assessment was made of the multinational force's deployment in Beirut. Cooperation between the government and the committee members is proceeding in a positive manner. Lebanon attaches special importance to the committee's work on the grounds that it practically embodies the principle of political and diplomatic cooperation with the states participating in the multinational force.

The general belief is that the practical steps thus far achieved in Beirut have left a general satisfaction among the citizens. This is the first result of the cooperation between the states participating in the committee -- an experience that will deepen confidence between the citizens and the government and could be a firm first step toward resolving the situation in other areas.

SHAM'UN CALLS FOR FEDERAL STATE IN PALESTINE

NC301317 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1145 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] At a press conference he held at noon today at the central office of the National Liberal Party, [former] President Camille Sham'un proposed that a federal state, to be known as the Arab-Israeli federal Palestine state, be established in Palestine within its internationally known border since the British Mandate, and that a federal government be formed in it with two-thirds of its ministers being Israeli and one third Arab, that the head of state and the prime minister be Israeli, while the deputy head of state and the deputy prime minister be Arab.

Sham'un called for negotiations with the Syrian Government either directly or through U.S. envoy Philip Habib, with a view to reaching an immediate agreement on the withdrawal of Syrian forces from the areas they are occupying in Lebanon and on the withdrawal of the forces associated with it such as the Palestinian and mercenary forces, in accordance with the provisions of the Arab League constitution and charters which dictate the independence and sovereignty of each Arab country.

Sham'un proposed that negotiations be held with the Israeli Government either directly or through Philip Habib with a view to securing the withdrawal of its forces from all the Lebanese territories, including the areas of the southern border, reactivating the armistice committee and furnishing it with an agreement between the two governments. Under the agreement, Israel would pledge to respect the sovereignty of Lebanon and its territorial integrity while Lebanon would pledge that it would not permit any political or military organization to operate on its territory -- any organization that would constitute a danger or threat to the security and safety of Isarel.

Sham'un called for the approval of the national service [law] and for its reenactment, amendment of the army law, and supplying the army with the most powerful and most sophisticated equipment in order to make it a force capable not only of safeguarding the citizens and their comfort but also the territory of the homeland and the safety of its borders.

Sham'un called for the restoration of diplomatic relations with Egypt without delay and for serious efforts to remove the differences among the Arab states, particularly between Iraq and Syria.

Sham'un emphasized that peace in the Middle East depends on a solution to the Palestinian issue -- a solution that is acceptable to all the conflicting parties.

CLANDESTINE RADIO RECALLS AD-DAMUR MASSACRES

NC301150 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0950 GMT 30 Sep 82

[From "The Policy in a Sieve" program]

[Text] Some newspapers published yesterday the picture of a French soldier in the multinational force kissing a Palestinian child in Shatila camp.

There is no doubt that the picture was very expressive and very moving. It recalled pictures of the fearful massacres of the Lebanese and their children, which this Palestinian child and children like him had nothing to do with because children are not responsible for the crimes committed by their fathers. The picture was very moving because it opened our old wounds and drew before our eyes the pictures of the fearful massacres committed by the Palestinians and the other aliens against thousands of innocent Lebanese women, old men and children in Ad-Damur and throughout Lebanon. At that time, the multinational and mutlicolored world was not shocked, nor did one eye shed a tear, a tongue denounce or a hand or even a finger move to warn the killer or point at him. At that time, the world did not see the remnants of our children's bodies that were torn by daggers and severed by cleavers. At that time, not a single kind mother embraced one of our children nor did a kind father kiss the brow of one of our perplexed orphaned children whose parents, brothers and relations were massacred in the quarter [where they were living].

The picture was so moving, it reminded us of the eras of the slave trade -- but the trader this time barters children with oil wells.

Who could ever imagine that the road to the oil wells passes through the Palestinian children and that with a kiss for a Palestinian child in Shatila camp the Arabs would hand over the dearest thing they own to a kind father in the Elysee Palace? Who could ever imagine that a soldier speaking French and a Palestinian child speaking Arabic could extend pipelines between East and West? The picture was so moving that we do not know who to lament or who to eulogize. Shall we lament the children or eulogize France?

BASHIR AL-JUMAYYIL'S ASSASSIN ARRESTED, CONFESSES

JN301833 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Within the course of the investigation being conducted to disclose the secrets of the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil, an informed source revealed new details to the [Lebanese] central news agency. The source said that the person who blew up the Phalangists' headquarters in Al-Ashrafiyah has been arrested. This person, the source added, has given the names of the persons and quarters who instigated him to commit the assassination.

According to this source, the Phalangists' building was detonated by a Japanese-made sophisticated wireless device after an explosive charge -- about 40 kg of TNT -- was placed on the second floor of the building 2 days before the assassination.

FOUR ALLEGED ISRAELI COLLABORATORS EXECUTED

LD301532 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut 30 Sep (KUNA) -- A senior security official told KUNA today that four Palestinian and Lebanese collaborators with the Israeli forces were hanged last night in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp near the southern town of Sidon.

The official, who refused to disclose his identity, named the Lebanese as Adil al-Misri, and the Palestinians as Talib Zidan, Hasan Zidan and Abdu Shana'sh. The official added that the incident took place at 2030 yesterday at 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp, 45 km south of Beirut and 2 km south of Sidon.

Israeli Forces React

NC301530 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The Israeli forces arrested hundreds of Palestinian refugees and Lebanese citizens today in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp near Sidon following the murder of three collaborators with the Israeli forces. One of these collaborators was identified as 'Adil al-Misri. The number of detainees was estimated at over 1,500 persons.

PALESTINE BROADCAST ON MASSACRE, REAGAN INITIATIVE

JN301225 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] It seems that some people's unique talents and abilities to present proposals, plans and ideas flourish after massacres. After the massacres committed by the Zionists and their agents in Sabra and Shatila camps, some people have begun talking about the positive factors of Reagan's initiative. They are trying to affect the Palestinian stand and, eventually, tame this stand so it may respond to this initiative and even find agents to assume this task, thus relieving the United States of the need to talk to the PLO directly.

The Palestinian mentality is, in the first place, not prepared to give any attention to such ideas or to respect the authors of such ideas. This is simply because the Palestinian mentality thinks only of how to face the butcher's knife, which is covered with Palestinian blood and held by Ronald Reagan. Therefore, any Arab who calls for responding to Reagan or shaking hands with him must be a partner to holding the butcher's knife, which slaughtered our kinfolk in Sabra and Shatila.

The U.S. rulers have repeatedly used their veto against the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and against the recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. Since the Sabra and Shatila massacre, there has been a Palestinian veto against the United States, the U.S. administration and the U.S. role in the region. Were it not for the deceit, collusion and betrayal on the part of Ronald Reagan and his envoy to the region, Philip Habib, the victims of Sabra and Shatila would not have been slaughtered like sheep.

The U.S. administration did not fulfill its commitments to preserve the lives of the residents of the camps after the departure of the Resistance from Beirut. Even without these commitments, these residents should not have been harmed, because their safety was a matter of logic. The U.S. administration did not fulfill its commitments. The civilians in Sabra and Shatila were slaughtered, and the United States did not restrain its spoiled Israeli child.

Therefore, how can U.S. pledges, promises, plans and agreements be trusted? Those who advise the Palestinians to deal with Reagan's initiative want to hand over the Palestinian neck to the U.S.-Israeli butcher. They will be partners committed to carrying out the massacre or guides helping the butchers carry out the slaughter. The Sabra and Shatila massacre has taught us one thing: trusting beasts of the jungle is better than trusting the White House rulers.

JUSTICE KAHAN TO HEAD INQUIRY COMMISSION

TA011010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Supreme Court President Yitzhaq Kahan will himself head the commission of inquiry that will investigate the massacre in West Beirut. The other members of the commission are to be Supreme Court Justice Aharon Baraq and Reserves Maj Gen Yona Efrat. Justice Kahan informed the prime minister of this morning.

Inquiry To Begin After 9 Oct

TA011118 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] The registrar of the Supreme Court, Justice Moshe Bartov, has said that although the names of the inquiry commission's members have been released, it has not yet been legally established. Our correspondent Ehud Klausner reports that Justice Bar-Tov will apparently be the commission's secretary. He was also the secretary of the Agranat Commission. The inquiry commission will begin its work only after the Feast of Tabernacles [2-9 October].

SHAMIR ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Comments on Lebanon

TA301641 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in the UN General Assembly this afternoon that the perpetrators of the Beirut massacre are well known, and they are not Israelis. Shamir said the massacre has evoked reactions of blind hatred and libelous accusations against Israel, and these reactions are no less angering than the massacre itself. He said the massacre evoked wrath and revulsion in Israel. In his speech to the assembly, Shamir said the events in Lebanon prove that the problems of the Middle East will not be solved when the Israeli-Arab conflict is settled. He said that in Lebanon a settling of accounts was carried out among rival elements in the Arab world, and that this is the chief reason for the bloodshed there. The foreign minister noted that the PLO had established a pirate state in Lebanon and had set up a military infrastructure there in preparation for a combined Arab attack against Israel. Shamir said Israel would continue to negotiate in the framework of the Camp David process and would be happy if additional elements joined in.

A very small audience listened to the foreign minister's speech in the UN General Assembly, because the Arab delegations and their supporters left the auditorium as soon as he ascended the podium.

Calls for PLO Expulsion

TA301907 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir tonight called for the expulsion of the PLO from all international bodies. He told the UN General Assembly there were many Lebanese and Palestinians who could corroborate the facts of PLO terrorism. From New York, Judi Lessing reports:

[Begin recording] [Lessing] Testimony from those who suffered for 7 years in Lebanon will show that Israel's gravest suspicions about the PLO are true, Mr Shamir said:

[Shamir] The entire international community has the responsibility and should have the courage to stand up and formally ban PLO terrorism and expel its representative from every self-respecting state and every international body. The UN and its agencies cannot begin the process of rehabilitation and revitalization as long as these organizations and their representatives are permitted to set foot in civilized forums.

[Lessing] For over 30 years the United Nations have not condemned Arab aggression against Israel, Mr Shamir said, but instead has increased the number of anti-Israel resolutions. If UN resolutions had been allowed to determine what Israel could and could not do, he said, the country would have been destroyed. Mr Shamir deplored the politicization of the UN specialized agencies which have been, he said, for partisan interests. He mentioned the rejection of Israel's credentials last week at the International Atomic Energy Agency's meeting and the way UNRWA has been made a tool to preserve the refugees' status of the Palestinians and to preserve their camps. What the Middle East needs, the foreign minister said, is some international good will:

[Shamir] The Middle East is sorely in need of good counsel, moderation, much patience and a sincere desire for the coexistence of diverse ideas, ideologies, faiths and communities. Israel, for its part, is ready to participate and contribute to the creation of such a reality and atmosphere in the Middle East.

[Lessing] Mr Shamir said Israel would continue to work for a nuclear weapons free zone in the Middle East and will meet anywhere at anytime to negotiate this. He praised Secretary General Perez de Cuellar for his report saying Israel will support constructive measures to make the UN more responsible to the needs of small states, but will not let the secretary general's proposals for a more effective United Nations be exploited. [end recording]

SHAMIR SAYS RENEWAL OF UNIFIL MANDATE OPPOSED

TA010724 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told UN Secretary [General] Perez de Cuellar that Israel is against the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate in southern Lebanon. The mandate expires in 2 weeks, and the United States has already said that it is in favor of renewal. Shamir told Perez de Cuellar that Israel would prefer to seek arrangements for southern Lebanon with the Lebanese Government. He explained that UNIFIL might have to fight infiltrating terrorists on their way to the Israeli border and Israel does not think it is fair that UNIFIL be involved in such an action. He also noted that UNIFIL cannot use weapons and could not prevent the return of terrorists to southern Lebanon. In his response, the UN secretary general said renewal of the UNIFIL mandate is not up to him, but is decided by the Security Council.

BEGIN EXPLAINS TO SISCO OPPOSITION TO U.S. PLAN

TA301232 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Former U.S. diplomat Joseph Sisco met with Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Jerusalem today. The former under secretary of state described the hour-long meeting as a private chat. Reporter David Essing learned that during the meeting, Sisco denied recent rumors that he is about to become a special Middle East negotiator. In his talk with Begin, Sisco was interested in hearing why the Israeli Government is so opposed to President Reagan's plan.

Our reporter says that Begin told Sisco that the Reagan plan had in one fell swoop wiped out the great efforts made at Camp David. To accept the Reagan plan would mean destroying this bridge toward peace. The prime minister reiterated that the Reagan plan was not a a basis for negotiations, and that this was a life and death issue for Israel. Begin also said that if he had talkedwith Reagan before the publication of his plan, then it would not have come into the world.

POLITICAL CIRCLES SATISFIED WITH REAGAN REMARKS

TA301236 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday political circles in Jerusalem expressed satisfaction over the remarks President Reagan made the day before yesterday. According to these circles, Reagan's remarks, especially his declaration that Israel is a U.S. ally, made it clear to the Arab world that Israel still has very close relations with the United States. Reagan's remarks, these circles said, reduced the tension prevailing between the two countries lately.

These circles further reported that in meetings with U.S. representatives in Israel recently the Americans have expressed the hope that Syria will soon agree to evacuate the Lebanese Al-Biqa' and Tripoli regions. It is this subject which Philip Habib and the Saudi leaders discussed during Habib's visit there. The Americans believe the Saudis will play an important role in the current stage of the evacuation. It is not yet clear what price Syria will demand for its willingness to evacuate its forces from the Al-Biqa' and Tripoli regions.

EYTAN NOTES 'UNWRITTEN PACT' WITH LEBANESE

TA302114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan said there is an unwritten pact between us and our friends from across the border in Lebanon. This is a quiet, businesslike, friendly pact, a pact of those who fought together for many years in order to live in peace and quiet, and it must continue. The chief of staff spoke at a rally in Metulla for the residents of the Galilee and the soldiers of the Galilee formation. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that among the guests of honor was Maj Sa'd Haddad.

The commander of the Galilee formation said that despite the complicated missions in heavily populated areas like Tyre, Sidon and Beirut, the soldiers kept the purity of their arms without a stain. We can tell the people of Israel, he stressed, that in our fight we kept all the moral values of the Jewish people.

SHAM'UN PROPOSES SECURITY AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL

TA301534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Former Lebanese President Camille Sham'un is proposing an agreement whereby Israel would agree not to invade Lebanon again, while Lebanon would pledge not to again allow hostile forces to use its territory for action against Israel. Sham'un said such an agreement could be a substitute for a peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel and that it would be proper for an armistice committee of the two countries to be responsible for its formulation and observance. Peace with Israel, Sham'un said, could only be achieved after the establishment of an Arab-Israeli federation, whose capital would be Jerusalem. All the Arab states, he said, would recognize such a federation. He proposed that in such a federation the Israelis would enjoy a 2 to 1 superiority over the Arabs.

5,000 'TERRORISTS' REPORTEDLY INFILTRATE AL-BIQA'

TA301227 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The United States has accused the PLO of violating the agreement achieved by envoy Habib by infiltrating its men into the Al-Biqa' and the area of Tripoli, in the north. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal is in the studio. How significant is this infiltration?

[Tal] It is estimated that there are today some 5,000 terrorists in Al-Biqa'. The terrorists are inside the Syrian lines, and they have been reinforced recently by many terrorists forces that left Beirut. They came to Syria and from there infiltrated back into the Al-Biqa', entering the Syrian lines there. The terrorists are from various organizations such as George Habash's Popular Front for the liberation of Palestine, Jibril's Front, Hawatimah's Popular Democratic Front and volunteers from Libya, Iran, Yemen, Pakistan and Bangladesh. We know that in one of the encounters in the eastern sector six terrorists from Yemen were killed.

The terrorists are trying to build a new line in the Al-Biqa' to replace the strongholds they had in Beirut and southern Lebanon. This line, as stated, is intertwined with the Syrian one, and extends from the eastern part of the Al-Biqa', in the area of Ba'labakk, Mar Ilyas and Yanta and passes through the area of Sultan Ya'qub al-Mansuriyah and 'Ammiq toward Sawfar and the Matn ridge in the central sector.

At the same time, the terrorists are building a line in Tripoli, which also contains many terrorists who left Beirut. This area is mostly pro-Syrian. The terrorists there are positioned mainly in villages in open areas, and it is known that in some villages they expelled inhabitants and took over their homes. They are also establishing small posts there.

The Syrians are allowing their activity, and it is known that the terrorists do not act without Syrian agreement and approval. The Syrians are also helping them to organize, to launch [operations] and to handle logistics. Syrian intelligence informs the terrorists what the IDF is up to and how it is deployed in this area; on the basis of the information provided by the Syrians, the terrorists plan their actions. The terrorists try to justify their activity. They plant mines, snipe at our forces and also directly attack IDF soldiers.

In the Tripoli sector, there are thousands of terrorists. We know that in the eastern sector there are about 5,000. There is no precise count of their numbers in the Tripoli area, but there is busy movement there, involving thousands of terrorists. We know that some of the terrorist leaders have returned to Syria and some of them are still roving about the world. Those responsible for the active sector now are basically the local terrorists, who act and make what they call achievements. Since 23 June the terrorists in the eastern and central sectors have carried out some 100 actions. We have counted the casualties caused by these actions: First of all, 10 terrorists were killed and 2 were captured by our forces; we suffered 19 wounded, 12 killed and 8 soldiers were taken prisoner.

PLO WITHDRAWAL FROM TRIPOLI, AL-BIQA' DEMANDED

TA011002 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has informed U.S. mediator Philip Habib that as the first step toward the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, Israel demands [tova'at] the total withdrawal of all the terrorists from the Tripoli area and the Syrian deployment in the Al-Biqa'.

This demand was made recently when the American began his first negotiations on the question of the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. It seems that the terrorists are the "hardest nut" in this round of the negotiations.

While the Syrians have expressed readiness in principle to negotiate the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon, the terrorists are wholly against such a withdrawal. They are trying to do everything in their power to convince Damascus not to agree to the withdrawal.

The question of the terrorists' withdrawal is especially sensitive since the Syrians can claim that they cannot force the terrorists to withdraw from Lebanon. On the other hand, it is clear that the Syrians' withdrawal while the terrorists are left deployed in Tripoli and the Al-Biqa' might complicate the new Lebanese political system.

As will be recalled, the Syrians refrained from pressuring the terrorists to withdraw from Beirut and in the first stage even encouraged them to continue fighting. Only after the terrorists expressed their willingness to withdraw from Beirut did the Syrians agree to absorb some of them.

From things said by mediator Philip Habib, it seems that the Americans intend to accelerate the negotiations on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and to finish the process within a few weeks.

SMALL NUMBER OF 'TERRORISTS' DETAINED BY IDF

TA301206 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] With the IDF's evacuation from most of Beirut it transpires that only a few of about 2,000 terrorists who remained in the city according to Israel's estimate were detained by the IDF. All the rest remained in the city. In contrast, the IDF removed a considerable amount of the arms discovered in Beirut and the rest was transferred to the Phalangists' hands.

Even before the terrorists' evacuation from Beirut Israel estimated that the PLO intended to leave about 1,500 terrorists in the city. It was later claimed that the number of terrorists left behind is larger and that only some of them have Lebanese passports. That was one of the reasons presented to the United States to justify the IDF's entry into West Beirut.

It emerges now that the IDF did not evacuate all these terrorists because they either managed to disperse and hide or it was decided to focus only on those considered holding special positions. In answer to a question, the IDF spokesman said that he does not know the number of terrorists that have been captured in Beirut now, but other estimates say that only a few dozen terrorists at most have been detained.

As for the arms seized in West Beirut, it should be mentioned that these arms left behind by the terrorists according to the agreement signed between them and the Lebanese Government under Israeli pressure. These arms should have been handed over to the Lebanese Army. However, only some of the arms were handed over to it, either because the army has not yet had time to enter all parts of the city or because the terrorists intended to transfer the arms to the hands of Al-Murabitun and let its members keep them. This constituted a violation of the agreement the terrorists signed with the Lebanese Government.

TROOP MOVEMENT RESTRICTED ACROSS AL-'AWWALI

TA301608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1510 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] As of this morning, uniformed persons other than IDF soldiers will not be permitted to pass the Al-'Awwali River roadblock north of Sidon. This order was issued to restrict the movement of the various forces to southern and northern Lebanon. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports:

[Begin recording] Yesterday an order was issued to no longer allow uniformed and arms-bearing men other than Israelis to cross the Al-'Awwali bridge -- not even Lebanese Army soldiers.

The Isareli officer at the roadblock is polite but firm. No soldier not from the IDF is permitted to pass into southern Lebanon or northern Lebanon. It is difficult to determine who gave the order. IDF authorities at the site and Haddad's men declined to answer the question. This may be an effort to prevent Phalangists from entering southern Lebanon and committing massacres in the refugee camps there. It may also be an attempt by Haddad to clip the Phalangists' wings in the struggle over areas of influence, or alternatively to prevent the entry of Haddad's men into the Beirut area. It may also be a step by the IDF to increase its control over the western sector after Beirut has dropped temporarily [as heard] from the agenda. The questions still remain unanswered. [end recording]

TENTS FOR S. LEBANON REFUGEES MAY BE SET UP

TA301754 Jersalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1720 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Excerpts] MK Yosef Sarid has said that not even one tent has been readied for the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon as shelter for the approaching winter. Sarid, who blames Ya'aqov Meridor -- the minister responsible for the refugees -- for this situation, said that in a few days the world will see on their television screens the refugees defenseless against the winter's hardships. A scandal will then occur, as he put it, and the blame will be pinned on Isarel. Our correspondent Mikha Friedman has learned that the erection of the tents for the homeless inhabitants of the refugee camps is being delayed, although some of the tents have already arrived in Isarel. It has emerged that the UNRWA has yet to begin preparing the area and there is fear that the approching winter will indeed find these refugees without a roof over their heads. Meridor, who is responsible for coordinating aid activities for southern Lebanon, said that if the UNRWA does not begin the job soon, Isarel will itself have the tents for the refugees set up.

UNRWA Official Comments

TA010828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] In the refugee camps in southern Lebanon, the infrastructure work has not yet been carried out for setting up tents. The director of the UNRWA in Sidon told our correspondent Gabi Zohar that the decision on starting the work is in the hands of the Lebanese Government and that the moment it is made, the work can likely be carried out in a few days. He said that only a small number of tents have arrived in Lebanon and that the remaining thousands of tents are in UNRWA warehouses across the sea.

OFFICER DISCHARGED FOR REMARKS ON REFUGEES

TA010620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Lt Col Dov Yermiya, a veteran IDF commander, has been discharged from reserves service in the civilian assistance unit in Lebanon. Colonel Yermiya told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that he was surprised to hear about his discharge at an officers' meeting. Afterwards, it was explained to him in private that his discharge resulted from an article he published in 'AL HAMISHMAR's weekly supplement HOTAM in which he expressed shock at the situation of the refugees in southern Lebanon and at their treatment by some IDF soldiers. Among other things, Colonel Yermiya wrote in the article that Minister Meridor said on a tour in southern Lebanon that the Palestinian refugees must be pushed east toward Syria. He also described how, in identification line-ups, Christians and Muslims were set apart and allowed to stand in the shade, while Palestinians and other Muslims were kept in the buring sun. Colonel Yermiya founded and commanded the civil guard in Nahariyya. Despite his age of 68 years, he volunteered for the reserves.

MERIDOR DENIES WANTING TO PUSH REFUGEES TO SYRIA

TA010637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Minister Meridor this morning vigorously denied having said that the Palestinian refugees must be pushed east toward Syria and emphasized that he thinks suitable homes and jobs must be found for the refugees.

INVESTIGATION FINDS IDF SOLDIERS DID NOT LOOT

TA301620 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1540 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The IDF soldiers did not pillage or steal property during their stay in West Beirut. This is the conclusion of an investigation which was conducted following the allegations which appeared in the HERALD TRIBUNE. Among other things, the paper claimed that the IDF soldiers stole property from a hospital in the city, a claim which was denied by the director of the hospital.

In the last few days, allegations were brought up by the HERALD TRIBUNE, which is published in France, concerning the conduct of the IDF soldiers during their stay in West Beirut. According to the paper, the director of the American University hospital said that Israeli soldiers looted medical equipment. The director of the Middle East Air Company revealed, according to the HERALD TRIBUNE's correspondent, that the IDF soldiers looted a computer from his offices. The paper went on to claim that the IDF soldiers occasionally looted.

Military sources reveal today that an investigation disclosed details which refute the paper's allegations. During the stay of the IDF in West Beirut, there was a joint committee of IDF, the Lebanese Army and the Beirut police whose duty was to solve problems arising in the area. Major (Randi) from the Beirut police said that all during the stay of the IDF in West Beirut, no complaint was received about looting or stealing. Colonel (Fausi) from the Lebanese Army confirmed as well that there were no complaints of looting or stealing. The director of the Middle East Air Company totally denied the claim that a computer was stolen from his offices. The U.S. deputy chief of mission in Beirut, Bob Pugh, who investigated the claim of medical equipment being stolen from the hospitals, claimed that its director denied what the paper had alleged. According to the director, the IDF soldiers who stayed in the area behaved correctly and everyone was satisfied with their behavior.

LIKUD WILL PUSH FOR EARLIER ELECTIONS

TA010713 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Oct 82 pp 1, 19

[Report by political correspondent Sara Honig]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv -- The Likud will push for early elections -- to be held either in May or June 1983 -- as soon as the findings of the judicial commission of inquiry on the Beirut massacre are publicized, THE JERUSALEM POST learned last night from very high ranking and reliable Herut sources.

These sources also belittled efforts underway now to bring former Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman back into Herut.

According to the scenario they envision, the sources say that regardless of what the commission's conclusions will be Prime Minister Menahem Begin will declare that he wants to see just how much support his government really has and that the time has come to go to the electorate.

The sources added that Begin will take care not to be maneuvered into a position in which he tenders his resignation before the Knesset passes a bill rescheduling elections. If not, the president could theoretically ask Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres to put a government together.

Peres, according to sources close to him, would prefer setting up an alternative government with the support of coalition defectors, rather than going to early elections.

Begin, on the other hand, is said to feel confidenct that he would be returned to power much strengthened. His aides point to opinion polls taken after the massacre which show the Likud still the strongest party by far. His problem is that his smaller coalition partners, especially the National Religious Party and Tami, are extremely wary of elections, as both fear considerable losses.

Thus the Likud's strategy would first be to seek the Alignment's support for an early election bill. If Labor does not agree, the Likud would mount a public opinion campaign "against an opposition which fears the voters' verdict."

It is believed in Herut that in the end Labor will not be able to rely on coalition defectors, because "each defector will have to be compensated by a Cabinet portfolio, a situation which is likely to elicit powerful opposition from MAPAM, the Rabin camp and other Labourites who would be sacrificed in favour of the defectors."

POLL SHOWS DROP IN LIKUD SUPPORT AFTER MASSACRE

TA010642 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Mark Segal]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- The Beirut massacre has lost the Likud a measure of support and increased that of the Labour Alignment. Nevertheless, there has been no significant shift in political allegiances and the present coalition would have a Knesset majority if elections were held now.

This conclusion emerged from THE JERUSALEM POST poll conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Research Institute between September 15 and 25.

This poll tried to discover changes in voting patterns among a representative sample before and after the Beirut massacre since by chance, the 100 interviewers started working in the field a few days before Rosh Hashana. A total of 628 persons were questioned before Rosh Hashana and 627 afterwards.

Party	post-massacre	pre-massacre	August poll	June 81 elections
	MKs	MKs	MKs	MKs
Likud	60	64	66	48
Alignment	39	34	35	47
NRP	4	4	5	6
Aguda Bloc	3	4	4	4
TAMI	2	2	2	3
Shinui	3	3	2	2
Tehiya	3	4	2	3
CRM	3	-	-	1
Telem	-	-	-	2
RAKAH and others	3	5	4	4

200,000 SIGN PETITION SUPPORTING SHARON

TA301535 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Sep 82 p 2

[Report by Avino'am Bar-Yosef]

[Excerpts] During the past 3 days, tens of thousands of Jerusalem residents have signed a petition supporting Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. The petition was initiated by two young Jerusalem men who recently finished their reserve duty in the north.

Indeed, the place where the signatures were being collected was bustling last night, and in the 15 minutes I was there hundreds of signatures were collected. According to the two young men, they have already collected about 200,000 signatures, and tomorrow afternoon they intend to meet with Sharon at his Tel Aviv office to submit the signed petitions to him.

GUSH EMUNIM EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN SHARON

TA301528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The Executive of Gush Emunim met this afternoon with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon at its request. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the Gush Emunim Executive came to express confidence in the defense minister, although it believes there were irregularities in the Lebanon war, as there are in every war. The decision to meet with the defense minister was made after prolonged discussions.

LABOR: SHARON IN NO POSITION TO SAY OTHERS LIE

TA301527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The Labor Party has said that because of the defense minister, Israel is appearing as a country that lies compulsively. In a statement, the Labor Party said that it now emerges that the information about the thousands of terrorists who allegedly remained in Beirut after the evacuation is also false. Therefore, the party believes that the defense minister, who lives in a house of lies, so it said, must not hurl accusations at his rivals at home and abroad.

2 NEW SETTLEMENTS GOING UP NEAR JERUSALEM

TA010736 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Oct 82 p 2

[Excerpt] Two new settlements in the Jerusalem area are to be established within the next three days, one to halt Arab residents from what government officials claim would be illegal squatting, and the other to push allegedly lethargic and bickering agencies into executing already approved plans.

Fifteen families are to move into temporary dwellings at 'Anatot between the Jerusalem suburbs of French Hill and Neve Ya'aqov. Flatbed trucks yesterday transported the prefabricated houses in a move government planners hope will stop Arab farmers from the village of Hizma who own land in the wadi below the planned settlement from sowing winter crops and halting construction.

Tomorrow, 250 families who plan to settle on Radar Hill just over the 1967 green line in the Jerusalem corridor are planning to picnic on the site of their future homes. The picnic will, however, become permanent in order to nudge the government bureaucracy into going ahead with permanent construction.

Fifteen of the families will remain behind or return on Sunday and move into tents and caravans provided by the Defense Ministry. The other male settlers have already been informed they will be expected to do guard duty every so often at the yet to be developed site.

Radar Hill or Kfira as it is to be known is planned as an urban settlement or suburb of Jerusalem and part of a larger block of settlements on the northwestern approaches to the capital.

The initiative for the settlement came from a group of regular army officers, Defense Ministry personnel and other government employees, but squabbles and misunderstanding among the various agencies responsible for getting the project off the ground have reportedly impeded progress, and the settlers have decided to create a fait accompli.

MURTADA 'PROBABLY NOT' TO RETURN TO ISRAEL

TA301314 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Report by Yehuda Litani]

[Text] The Egyptian Government will probably not let Ambassador Sa'd Murtada return to Israel. This is the assessment in the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry following reports received from Cairo. According to this assessment, the Egyptians will not let the present situation, in which their representative in Israel is the embassy's charge d'affairs, last long since Israel could view this as a violation of the Camp David accords. Hence, it is believed that the Egyptians will send another ambassador to Israel in place of Mr Murtada, an ambassador who will be more formal and "detached." According to the same assessment, the Egyptians want to give their relations with Israel a cooler nature; therefore, they will not send back Murtada, who was widely accepted in Israel and who maintained close, friendly relations with many Israelis, both in the government and outside it.

The reports reaching Jerusalem from Cairo also say that the media attacks on Israel over the past week, attacks which were particularly sharp and directly accused Israel of responsibility for the massacre in the West Beirut refugee camps, did not include the national television. The television maintained a more restrained tone on this issue lest an attack by the Egyptian Government on Israel.

The Egyptians, so it was said, want to keep their present relations with Israel "in low gear," but the emphasis is on continued diplomatic and consular relations in accordance with the camp David accords.

Egyptian Embassy Denies Report

TA010722 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] The Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv last night described reports in the Israeli press that Ambassador Sa'd Murtada might not return to his post as "without basis".

Dr Ahman Jum'ah, councillor at the embassy, told THE JERUSALEM POST that the ambassador, who was recalled to Cairo last week for consultations in the wake of the Beirut massacres, will be returning to Tel Aviv once a "political decision" is taken on the matter.

He also refused to confirm rumours that Murtada has been seeking early retirement on personal and medical grounds, noting that the ambassador had given no indication that he would not be serving out his term in Tel Aviv until he reaches the mandatory retirement age next year.

NAVON CONDEMNS EGYPTIAN PRESS ATTACKS

TA290743 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Excerpts] President Yitzhaq Navon has said that the Cabinet decision to set up a commission inquiry is an important decision. Yitzhaq Navon said this at a ceremony awarding industry prizes yesterday. He also referred to Israeli-Egyptian relations since the beginning of the Peace for Galilee Operation. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum reports Navon's remarks during the ceremony.

[Begin recording] [Nestelbaum] The president of the state referred to Israeli-Egyptian relations since the beginning of the Peace for Galilee Campaign and said that the basic elements which led both countries to the signing of a peace treaty have not ceased to exist. The president disclosed that the Egyptian press contains wild attacks on the State of Israel and the Jewish people.

[Navon] I think the Egyptian leaders, even though they claim the Egyptian press is free -- this is true to some extent, there is also free press in Egypt, not everything can be dictated to it -- but there is no doubt it is possible for them to influence the press. It is the duty of President Mubarak and of the Egyptian Government members who are still interested in the maintenance of peace to quiet down and quell such wild and unruly attacks. [end recording]

Denies Attacking Mubarak

TA291709 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1650 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Jerusalem, 29 Sep (ITIM) -- The president's office today refuted reports alleging that President Yitzhaq Navon attacked the Egyptian president and his administration when speaking yesterday at the ceremony for the industry prize.

The president's office emphasized that the president attacked the hostile Egyptian press reports on Israel, which have recently marked a stage of uncontrolled extremism. In his remarks, the president called on the president of Egypt and his government to contain these expressions, for there is no telling where they might lead.

The president expressed the belief and hope that as this present phase passes, relations between Israel and Egypt will once again be fortified, since the fundamental elements that prompted the two nations to make peace are present and lasting.

EGYPTIANS COMPLAIN BORDER AGREEMENT VIOLATED

TA281524 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 28 Sep 82 p 4

[Report by Egtan Rabin]

[Text] Official Egyptian sources recently submitted a complaint to the joint Israeli-Egyptian military committee after Egypt had gotten word that construction work is being carried out in Fari Nelson's vacation village.

This DAVAR correspondent has learned that the complaint, transmitted through the military echelon, has not yet been handled. A senior IDF officer has told me that ever since the "Peace for Galilee" operation, all talks between the Israeli committee and the Egyptian committee on the Tabah border demarcation have been stalled. The senior officer said Israel will have a problem replying to Egypt on this, because the agreements stipulate that no additional structure will be built in that disputed area. The officer added that Foreign Ministry elements will have to give thought to the matter.

BETHLEHEM MAYOR 'TOTALLY APPROVES' JORDAN TIE

PM300919 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 25 Sep 82 p 2

[Mayor of Bethleham Ilyas Frayj interview granted to Magdi Allam, date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Following the massacres in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila, are you still confident of a peaceful solution?

[Answer] The massacres committed against the Palestinian people confirm more than ever the impossibility of resolving the Palestinian question by force of arms. The only possible solution is a peaceful one, with recognition of the Palestinians' legitimate rights, Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territories and establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and in Gaza.

[Question] What is your assessment of Reagan's Middle East plan?

[Answer] The Reagan plan includes positive and constructive elements, as well as others requiring clarification. We hope it will be accepted as a basis for negotiations.

[Question] What is your response to King Husayn's appeal for the creation of a federation between Jordan and a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza?

[Answer] King Husayn's appeal has been welcomed very enthusiastically by the population of the West Bank and Gaza. I personally totally approve the proposal.

[Question] PLO second in command Abu Iyad has rejected the proposal in several interviews granted to the press. Do you consider this a negative factor?

[Answer] I am not aware of this rejection. Be that as it may, I hope the PLO will accept the proposal, with which the Palestinians of the interior are in complete agreement. There are historical and strategic ties between the West Bank and Jordan that cannot be ignored.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the Fes summit resolutions?

[Answer] The Fes summit solutions are good, but the important thing is how to realize them.

[Question] Do you belive King Husayn's proposal can constitute the keystone to the transition from theory to practice?

[Answer] The unity of the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples is an inevitability. If it takes place on equal and democratic bases it will indeed constitute the keystone to the solution of the Palestinian question. I call on the PLO to act as spokesman for a global Palestinian peace plan, which explicitly requests mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO. I am sure the adoption of such a peace plan will benefit the PLO internationally. I also urge the PLO to form a Palestinian government in exile that represents all Palestinian sectors and strata.

OAU CONTACT COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS 30 SEPTEMBER

EA302030 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The contact committee set up to work out arrangements for the reconvening of the 19th OAU summit meeting started its meeting at the national palace this afternoon.

Participants at the meeting, which began under the chairmanship of President Nyerere of Tanzania, are the heads of state of Zambia and the Congo; Brother Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the leadership of the Al-Fatih Revolution, representing the head of state of Libya; and Comrade Marcelino dos Santos, Political Bureau member and secretary for economic affairs of Frelimo of Mozambique, representing the head of state of Mozambique.

Following an invitation, a high-ranking delegation of socialist Ethiopia led by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, is attending the meeting. The meeting is continuing its session.

Mengistu Talks With Leaders

EA302034 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Summary] Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam today held talks at the Hilton Hotel with participants of the OAU contact committee meeting. He held separate talks with Presidents Nyerere, Kaunda and Sassou-Nguesso. He also held talks with Libya's Maj Jallud and received a message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

Jallud Meets With Nyerere

LD010906 Tripoli JANA in English 0808 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Addis Ababa, Dhulhijaa 14, October 1, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Staff-Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud met in Addis Ababa yesterday with President Nyerere of Tanzania. He also handed him a letter from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution.

Staff-Major Jallud had a similar meeting yesterday with President Mengistu of Ethiopia and handed him another letter from leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI SENDS MESSAGE TO ARAB LEADERS

PM301525 Tripoli AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR in Arabic 27 Sep 82 p 1

["Text" of message sent by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Arab kings and heads of state -- date not given]

[Text] A very bad occasion prompts me to address you once again on the same issue. The direct destruction of Arab existence with U.S. arms, as in the case of the mass killing of Lebanese and Palestinian Arabs in Lebanon by Israel, America's child spoiled at the Arabs' expense, no longer suits the positions of Your Majesties, Highness and Excellencies. It is not right for the Americans and Israelis to persist in their insults and disregard for Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses despite the unlimited Arab affection for the United States and despite the million of barrels of oil supplied by the generous Arabs to the Israelis as a contribution to the enormous Israeli war effort via the United States. The United States and the Israelis should have valued the friendship and massive oil supplies wich bind them to Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses.

I hope that you will reconsider your alliance with the Arab nation's enemy and also reconsider the question of the massive and cheap oil supplies which meet the needs of the enemy only because, on the basis of scientific calculations, you do not need it all.

Forgive me if my message sounds like an irresponsible article. The reason is that I do not have the responsibility of a majesty, an excellency or a highness. And I am not responsible to the United States because I am not a U.S. employee with the grade of king, president or amir in the Arab region. Furthermore, responsibility is lacking in the Arab world. It is daily becoming more evident that nobody feels responsible for Arab honor and Arab cities except the Palestinian fedayeen, and only the fedayeen.

I bring you the good news that the Arab revolutionaries will in the end be forced to make a serious decision. If we Arabs must sink, then we must sink by our decision and not by that of our enemies. By God, I have warned you.

[Signed] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

JANA REPORTS PENTAGON ANNOUNCEMENT ON MARINES

LD301858 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1835 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, 30 Sep (JANA) -- The American Defense Department, the Pentagon, has announced that an American marine was killed today and two others were injured at Beirut airport. The American Defense Department spokesman did not give the real reasons behind the injuries of the American soldiers. However, he said, the incident might have been caused by a mine explosion.

It is known now that an American detachment of 1,200 men started to land in Beirut today within the framework of the multinational force.

MOROCCO

OPPOSITION LEADER FORESEES AL-QADHDHAFI DOWNFALL

PM300935 Rabat AL-'ALAM in Arabic 21 Sep 82 p 2

[Report on interview with Bashir ar-Rabiti, chairman of the Libyan Liberation Front]

[Excerpts] Bashir ar-Rabiti, speaker of the Federal National Assembly [established in 1972 under the federation plan between Libya, Syria and Egypt], is today visiting Morocco.

He is the chairman of the Libyan Liberation Front, which was established to embrace all Libyan opposition factions following the escalation of oppression and coercion inside Libya.

In an interview with AL-'ALAM including Ar-Rabiti and Fadil al-Mas'udi, one of the strugglers in the Libyan opposition ranks and chairman of the Libyan committee for the defense of freedoms, the discussion centered on the history of Libyan struggle and the question of contact and cooperation between the opposition factions.

Beginning the discussion, Fadil al-Mas'udi briefly reviewed the history of his collegue Ar-Rabati, affirming that the Libyan Liberation Front extends it hand to all opposition factions in order to discuss the unification of both means and objectives. Al-Mas'udi and Ar-Rabiti joined forces for this purpose.

[Question] How did the disagreement between Ar-Rabiti and Al-Qadhdhafi start?

[Al-Mas'udi] After As-Sadat's visit to Jersualem and the deterioration of relations between Libya and Egypt, Al-Qadhdhafi suspended the organs established on the basis of federation. In practice, he paralyzed these organs but constitutionally they still exist through the legal and economic institutions which are today contributing to building the Arab economy, which goes to prove that such organs are more powerful than states.

Because of his adherence to principles and belief, Ar-Rabiti became the target of harassment and eventually of attempts to liquidate him physically. At this stage Ar-Rabiti began to revise his stands and became increasingly convinced that unionist action can be accomplished only by removing this regime.

Picking up the discussion at this point, Bashir ar-Rabiti said:

The problem between us and Al-Qadhdhafi is no longer only political, it is a human problem. It is the question of liberating Libya from this regime because it is neither democratic nor unionist and cannot possibly lead the country toward progress.

[Question] How did you shift from the stage of struggling internally, in which you always believed, to struggling outside the country?

[Answer] In view of the existing conditions it was no longer possible to act internally. Before the attempt to liquidate me I was arrested twice, in April 1979 and in December of the same year. The arrest was in order to intimidate me and subjugate me. The excuse was that I was creating centers of power in the country working against Al-Qadhdhafi organs, that I did not attend committee meetings and that I was negative and so on and so forth.

In 1981, through my own means, I was able to leave Libya with my family and to head for Cairo, the seat of the Federal National Assembly. In Cairo I found a Libyan opposition movement that was divided and fragmented into factions, some of which were ideological while others, unfortunately, were opportunists. This is something common in our area anyway.

We began to work to unite these factions and put an end to this fragmentation, but we failed as we did not find common ground. So we had to begin work with another group and now, through the establishment of the Libyan Liberation Front, we are in contact with several groups and with our struggling brothers in the organization belonging to former Libyan Prime Minister 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush.

[Question] In view of the present situation and the attempts at liquidation and assassinations you spoke about, how do you view Al-Qadhdhafi's future?

[Answer] After Al-Qadhdhafi assumed power with the help of a clique of military personnel he launched a campaign of terror through the suppression of freedoms and democracy. He also launched a campaign of physical liquidation against his opponents and all those opposing his regime and political line. He also threw thousands of loyal strugglers into jail and detention camps.

All these actions have contributed to generating a large-scale popular opposition to the regime both inside and outside the country. This opposition is convinced of the need for a radical change of this corrupt regime whose rule relies on coercion, terror and the suppression of freedoms.

In view of the deteriorating political, economic and social conditions, we certainly expect a rapid downfall of the dictatorial regime, which has lasted about 13 years.

UAE PRESIDENT LEAVES FES AFTER PRIVATE VISIT

LD302336 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, left Fes this evening after a private visit to Morocco that lasted several days. The visit was distinguished by his highness attending the blessed 'Id al-Adha prayers alongside his majesty the king. His Majesty King Hassan II hosted a banquet at the royal palace in Shaykh Zayid's honor today.

The very distinguished guest was seen off at the airport by Ahmed Bensouda, his majesty's adviser; Moulay al-Mahdi al-'Alawi al-'Imrani, governor of Fes; his majesty's ambassador to the UAE; the UAE ambassador to Morocco; the first deputy president of the regional council; the mayor of Fes and a number of civilian and military officials.

KENYA

FORMER AIR FORCE MEMBERS RECEIVE JAIL TERMS

28 September Sentencing

EA291120 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] More former servicemen of the now-disbanded Kenya Air Force were yesterday sentenced to jail terms ranging from 5 to 23 years, by the court-martial sitting at the Langata Barracks.

The jailed servicemen pleaded guilty to charges of taking part in the 1 August disturbances.

Senior Pvt (John Warui Mwangi) received 23 years while Senior Pvt (Stephen Njuguna Ruiru) was jailed for 20 years. Senior Sgt (Phillip Chumo Kuto) of the Eastleigh base was jailed for 12 years imprisonment; Mutua David Kisilu, 20 years; Cpl (Norman Isiche Abwenje), 22 years; (Simon Issack Otieno), 18 years; Cpl (Francis Macharia Wanjau), 11 years; and Cpl (Mathew Kipngeno Korir), 5 years.

The martial courts presided by Brig Musomba were adjourned until this morning. [sentence as heard]

29 September Sentencing

EA301222 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Eight more officers [as heard] of the disbanded Kenya Air Force were yesterday sentenced by the court-martials to jail terms ranging from 8 to 15 years for their part in the August disturbances.

The court-martials, presided over by Brig Musomba, also dismissed Junior Pvt James Otieno Odiwa from the armed forces, without imprisonment terms.

Senior Pvt Ibrahim Kimunge Kjirumbai was jailed for 15 years while Senior Pvt John Kirwa Birgen, Pvt John Cheruiyot Sumwei, and Senior Pvt Daniel Otieno Ogol were all jailed for 10 years each. Junion Pvt Mathew Cherulyot Mibei received 14 years and Senior Pvt Owuor Michael Nam was jailed for 9 years. Junior Pvt Morris Simiyu Wachie was also jailed for 8 years.

All eight servicemen were also dismissed from the armed forces.

STUDENTS REPORTEDLY FACE SEDITION CHARGES

EA301208 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Chris Musyoka article]

[Text] Twenty-two Nairobi University students earlier charged with taking part in a riot on August 1 will tomorrow face an alternative charge of sedition.

Senior State Counsel Nicholas Harwood yesterday told Chief Magistrate Abdul Rauf the state was in the process of amending the earlier charge with that of sedition. For administrative reasons, we were not able to do that this morning, he said during a brief mention of the case.

Opposing bail applications by lawyers representing several students, Mr Harwood told the packed court that the charges were serious as they arose out of the events of August 1 when an attempt was made to take over the government.

He asked the students be remanded and the case mentioned on Friday, when I will be prepared with the new charges. He said investigations were still continuing. He said the fact that the charges were being reviewed showed the seriousness with which the state viewed the cases against the students.

Of the 22 students, only five are represented. All of them denied taking part in a riot during the August 1 coup bid.

Among the accused are sons of Economic Planning and Development Minister Zachary Onyonka, Assistant Livestock Development Minister Charles Murgor and Public Service Commission [PSC] member J.D. Mambo and a brother of Wundanyi MP Mwashengu wa Mwachofi.

Richard Momoima Onyonka (the minister's son), Noel Mwachofi (the MP's brother) and Timothy Kimonge are represented by Mrs. D.A. Nanjiero and Antony Khamati. Philip Murgor (the assistant minister's son) is represented by Mr George Oraro and George Imbaya Andiwa by Miss F.N. Muteshi. George Muthui Kathembe is represented by Mr Njenga Njau Musyoka Annan and Mr Zamba Kitonga.

Applying for bail for the students on behalf of the other lawyers, Miss Muteshi said there was no likelihood for the accused to abscond or interfere with witnesses.

She said the students were Kenya citizens and were all dependents and that the court would order that they report every day after being released if necessary. To my knowledge, they were arrested in August and have been in custody for over a month...investigations ought to have been completed, Miss Muteshi said.

Rejecting the application, Mr Rauf said the republic was considering upgrading the charges, which showed that the investigations were incomplete. Besides, in all these cases, state security is involved, he said.

Some women were seen crying on learning that the state would now charge the students with sedition.

The students are: Ken Kidawa Sigala, George Imbaya Andiwa, John Mochere Ombui, Alex Tom Majani alias Captain Alex, Tom Majani, Harrison Mugatsia Tsingalia, David Muriuki Mambo (a son of the PSC member), Noel Mwakunda Mwachofi alias Mwakudua Rigoma, William Shurumba Omoto, Stephen Omondi Oludhe, Manson Oyongo Nyamweya, Philip Kipchirchir Murgor, Evans Gavala Vatisia, George Bethwell Nyanjom, Kenneth Odhiambo Obimbo, George Muthui Kathermbe, Timothy Kazungu Kimonge, Peter Ciira Wanbere, Charles Waweru Githua, James Mugo, Eliud Komu, Abel Ongui Okaka and James Njoroge Mutonya.

CHAD

IDRISS MISKINE ON FAN POSITION, FOREIGN TIES

PM301451 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Idriss Miskine interview in Khartoum -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] What is the position of Hissein Habre at home now?

[Answer] As you know, a civil war has raged continuously for 17 years in Chad, a vast and poor country. Looking at it from this angle, I suppose we can say the country has come to a painful end. In addition to the grief, displacement and destruction everywhere, there is disease, ignorance and natural catastrophies. Every official with a conscience should, first and foremost, seek peace. Chad spent a whole year under Libyan occupation, which completely destroyed its economy. I am not exaggerating when I say that the Libyan regime did nothing other than to force the public to read the Green Book. The book's slogans were on every wall in every mosque and school. Now the warring fronts have become a burden on the people. Some of them have turned to theft, robbery and murder. We can say that the people of Chad have not had a chance to demonstrate their talent from reconstruction and development. This is why I believe the first duty of the present government is to establish peace through national reconciliation which, in fact, began with the general amnesty declared by President Hissein Habre. National reconciliation is necessary for the reconstruction of Chad.

FAN always has been in favor of national reconciliation, even when we were fighting in the far eastern areas on the Sudanese border. We urged national reconciliation immediately after the collapse of the Tombalbaye regime. We now believe that enough Chadian blood has been spilled, and we call on all Chadian refugees from all fronts to return home to participate in the reconstruction.

[Question] Is there any opposition to Habre's regime at home?

[Answer] The only preoccupation of the people of Chad at present is establishing peace in their country. Opposition is possible everywhere in the world. This is a part of political freedom and freedom of belief and thought. Instead of thinking about opposition, I think people should think about feeding, housing and providing the minimun adequate standard for the individual by drawing up an economic program for the development of a country torn by civil war.

[Question] What political future will Chad have and is there an economic and social program?

[Answer] One thing is certain. Our political program will seek to establish a democratic republic in Chad. My personal opinion is that, as a new state still at the beginning of the road and making its first step toward peace and development, it is preferable not to have diverse opposition because such opposition could lead to the emergence of partial opposition, or tribal and racial opposition, which could in turn rekindle the civil war. I support democratic freedom but within one political organization.

[Question] What is the truth about the opposition abroad? To what degree does it affect stability at home?

[Answer] We don't want to commit the same old mistakes. Most of the fronts were, in fact, instruments of foreign interference and foreign powers. We urge pure and sincere reconciliation to include all Chadians without exception. The opposition abroad represents only individuals. They can continue their activities abroad but they cannot influence the political scene in Chad.

[Question] How can you achieve a formula enabling you to accept aid without falling into the trap of foreign interference?

[Answer] We don't reject foreign aid not undermining our sovereignty and freedom to make the right decisions; we accept aid that serves the mutual interests of the two sides.

[Question] What is the economic situation in Chad?

[Answer] To sum it up in two words, I say: Very tragic. There is famine, fatal epidemics and the encroaching desert. The people of Chad are surrounded by all this and still there is no indication of a basis for the beginning of an administrative or financial upsurge. All state coffers are empty and all infrastructures are obsolete, if not nonexistent.

[Question] What is the way out for your people?

[Answer] First, we must rely on ourselves. We as Chadians must understand the situation and seek to remedy it and then hope for foreign aid. We, the FAN, drew up a course of action and we applied it as we marched toward the capital. In every place we entered, we set up an administration and bodies to run things there and establish security, within the limits of our customs and traditions. We never tried to import a slogan or program from abroad. We very much hope for aid from our Muslim and Arab brothers and all our friends. Some 85 percent of our people are Muslims or belong to the Islamic culture. I also believe that Europe and the United States should play a part in the reconstruction of Chad.

[Question] How are things between you and your neighbor Libya?

[Answer] Libya is a neighbor and the Libyan people are a fraternal people with whom we share common interests. However, it is regrettable that the Libyan regime is now occupying a part of our territory. It even went further and tried to occupy all our country and killed and displaced many of our compatriots. However, we managed to expel it from all but Ouzou Province which it still occupies. We hope to regain our territory through dialogue and by peaceful means. This will not happen unless there is a relaxation in the relations between the two countries, and this will not happen unless each side accepts the other. We could also take the matter to international bodies such as the United Nations and the International Court of Justice. We plan to send delegations to the African and Islamic states to explain our position.

[Question] To what extent do the African and international communities accept your new regime?

[Answer] What matters to us are those with whom we have direct relations. For example, we cannot understand the attitude of Algeria, which once fought imperialism and foreign interference. If the Algerians are not aware of the intricate details of the situation, we are willing to explain all aspects of the Chad problem to them. We consider France an imperialist state. I believe the new French Socialist imperialism is even more dangerous than the traditional imperialism, even though it tries to don a new attire. At present, France is not taking any particular political stand toward us, but it is always motivated by political calculations.

As for the United States, we have no relations with it, but as a poor state we would welcome and seek American capital and we are open to it.

[Question] What do you think of the OAU now?

[Answer] We will remain faithful to the Charter of the OAU, which is now experiencing a severe crisis. We suggest that the founding members and the African leaders known for their wisdom and efficiency get together to diagnose the ailment and to prescribe the cure.

CHARGE IN BRUSSELS BREAKS WITH FAN LEADERSHIP

PM301423 Brussels LE SOIR in French 27 Sep 82 p 3

["C.S." report: "Defection of Chadian Charge d'Affaires in Belgium"]

[Excerpts] The Chadian charge d'affaires, who has been at his post in Brussels for 4 years and often has represented his country at the EEC, has decided to "place himself on reserve." According to his statement, he no longer feels bound by any decision made by the command council of the Northern Armed Forces [FAN] which, under Hissein Habre's leadership, took power in Ndjamena on 7 June.

In his statement, (Issat Ramat Alhamdou) says Hissein Habre "returned to Ndjamena with the blessing of the neutral inter-African forces and U.S. imperialism's support and is using legal subterfuges in a desperate attempt to proclaim himself Chadian head of state. (Ramat Alhamdou) recalls: "The only existing legal document that establishes the ways and means of appointing a head of state in Chad is the Lagos agreement."

The Chadian charge d'affaires says he thinks "the provisional state council set up in Ndjamena cannot be turned into a government of national unity because its members all belong to the FAN faction." He says: "That body has no legal power and cannot, therefore, pledge the responsibility of the Chadian state and people at international level."

It certainly seems as if the charge d'affaires' defection, which could be followed by similar action in other Chadian embassies, is one of the consequences of the defeat of Colonel Kamougue, strong man of the south who, after first tacitly supporting him, broke with Hissein Habre and has just lost the fight. Indeed, since 4 September, southern Chad has been entirely controlled by FAN and Colonel Kamougue left his Moundou stronghold as soon as FAN arrived.

Facts seem to confirm the statements made by the charge d'affaires in Brussels, who thinks Hissein Habre's FAN, despite its promises, is far from achieving the national reconciliation, which it promised the battered country, and instead is tending to behave like just one of many factions. In addition, it has been learned that within FAN itself, several leadership members who come from the south, including Chief of Staff Guara Lasso, have been ousted and some have even been eliminated or have been the victims of attacks.

ZAIRE

BORDER ISSUE DISCUSSED WITH ZAMBIAN DELEGATION

AB011352 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] There is nothing better than amicable settlement. This is so with relations between Zaire and Zambia. More than 50 officials, traditional heads and eminent leaders from both countries participated in the extraordinary meeting of the Zairian-Zambian permanent commission, which opened 48 hours ago in the Zairian area of (Mwabo-Kasemba) -- specifically at (Kasemba), 26 km from the headquarters of the [name indistinct] zone.

In his opening address, Citizen Mandungu Bula Nyati, MPR regional chairman and governor of Shaba, who led the Zairian delegation to the meeting, appealed to the particpants to take appropriate steps and to adopt practical means to effectively enable the border area administrative authorities of the two countries to resolve the border problems and to harmonize the fraternal cultural relations binding the Zambian and Zairian peoples.

Touching on the status of the village of (Mwabo-Kasemba), Citizen Mandungu explained that this locality, where the present meeting is being held, has since the time of (Mokita) -- the founder of this locality -- remained a Zairian village of peace and fraternity and has never favored division between brothers.

The Shaba governor recalled the desire for peace and fraternity in the area and stressed that the borders were inherited from colonialists. In conclusion, he called on both Zambians and Zairians to follow the example of peace and harmony that the descendants of (Mwabo) have so far maintained.

Alex Shapi, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] and leader of the Zambian delegation, stressed the willingness of the two countries to preserve peace in this part of the African Continent. To this effect, he expressed his personal hope and that of his delegation that this (Mwabo) meeting will throw light on all border problems in the interest of both Zaire and Zambia.

Other members of the Zambian delegation are Mrs Fulano, member of the UNIP Central Committee for Luapula Province, and two members of President Kaunda's Cabinet.

Other members of the Zairian delegation are Citizen (Monkondo Monkozi), subregional commissioner for Shaba; Citizen (Cafui Kaund), regional secretary of the women's (?organization), Citizen (Kite Hien), Zairian charge d'affaires in Zambia; and Citizen (Bon Mede), Zaire's consul general in (?Zambia).

'EVER-WORSENING' ECONOMIC SITUATION DESCRIBED

AB291754 Paris AFP in English 1650 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Kinshasa, Sept 29 (AFP) -- Zaire is heading closer and closer to bankruptcy as the International Monetary Fund continues to withhold promised aid because of Kinshasa's inability to meet IMF conditions, informed sources said here today.

Under the IMF plan, launched in 1979 to enable Zaire to overcome its serious economic problems, Zaire would receive 1,200 million dollars over three years. Its 4,900 million dollar debts would be rescheduled and a widescale programme of public investment would be started.

However, Zaire was never able to fulfill the accompanying conditions, notably to cut its money supply and purge its corruption-riddled administration. Only inflation was reduced from 100 percent in 1979 to 35 percent in 1981, thanks to a devaluation of the currency.

In fact, Zaire received only one installment of the IMF cash, in July 1980, amounting to about a fifth of the original scheduled sum. At the end of 1981 the programme, the largest IMF project in Africa, was officially suspended.

However, a team of IMF experts is still in Kinshasa and negtiations are continuing between the two sides in an effort to redefine the bases for resuming aid. But many observers are openly pessimistic on the outcome of these talks, given Zaire's ever-worsening economic situation.

By December this year, informed sources said, the foreign debt will amount to 5,200 million dollars. Repayment for the current year has been fixed at 650 million dollars, but Zaire will not be able to come up with more than 230 millions.

The budgetary deficit, which has been chronic for many years, will also have practically doubled compared with 1981. But Zaire, which is totally dependent on other countries to sustain its capitalist-type economy, is apparently unable to fill the gap.

The drop in the world price of its principal products (cooper, cobalt and zinc), forcing it to sell at a loss, coupled with the almost institutionalised corruption, means that Zaire has been facing a scarcity of foreign currency for months.

As a result the authorities have been forced to ration a number of imports, notably fuel. Lines of cars strengthing several kilometers (miles) and a three-day wait for supplies are now common in Kinshasa. The purchasing power of the average Zairese continues to drop, but the rise of a parallel economy based on the black market and widespread speculation has helped to maintain a semblance of balance, and appears to be essential to the stability of the country.

Meanwhile the authorities, anxious to stave off public discontent, are trying to stop the most yawning gaps as they appear.

GHANA

INTERIOR SECRETARY GOES TO LOME FOR TALKS

AB301854 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The secretary for the interior, Mr Johnny Hansen, flew to Lome, Togo, today at the head of a four-man delegation for talks with his Togolese counterpart. He told newsmen before the delegation left Accra that the two sides will discuss bilateral issues, but he declined to elaborate. Asked about the possibility for the neighboring countries keeping their borders closed after Ghana had decided to reopen, as was experienced in the wake of the 31 December revolution, Mr Hansen said there is no such likelihood.

He explained that unlike the closure in Decmeber, the authorities of all the neighboring stated were this time informed about it. The delegation was accompanied by the first secretary in the Togolese Embassy in Accra, Mr (Blu Ametoviayo).

NIGERIA

PRESIDENT SHAGARI'S ANNIVERSARY DAY ADDRESS

AB010740 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Oct 82

[President Shehu Shagari's address to nation on 22d anniversary of independence -- live]

[Text] Fellow countrymen and women, today we celebrate the 22d anniversary of our independence from colonial rule, and for the first time ever in the history of our country the event is taking place outside Lagos. I am addressing the nation from the new federal capital of Nigeria, Abuja. I know that many who are sitting in their homes either listening or viewing this broadcast would have wished to be present in person among the thousands who have gathered from all over the federation to witness this historic occasion. To you all I send my warmest compliments and best wishes for a happy celebration.

You will probably recall that at the inception of this administration, I pledged to fulfill our election promises to implement the constitutional provisions establishing a new federal capital at Abuja. Today, I am pleased to say that the movement to the new seat of the Federal Government has commenced and will continue as the physical development of the city progresses. As you are well aware, we have suffered some delay owing to our current economic problems. I am conscious of the fact that millions of Nigerians are, for obvious reasons, anxious to see the nation's new capital built without delay. Let me assure you that despite financial constraints and at times the orchestrated and unfair criticisms of the project, every effort is being made to execute it as contained in the approved fourth national development plan 1981-85. I wish to further assure you that this administration is executing the new federal capital project with a great sense of responsibility and in the best interests of this country.

Fellow citizens, I am sure many of you -- especially those who keep abreat of the international economic trends -- know that the world is engulfed in an economic recession of almost unprecedented dimension. Many countries with highly developed and relatively self-supporting economies have suddenly found themselves face to face with great financial problems. A few of them have even been declared insolvent by the international financial institutions. Naturally, Nigeria could not have possibly escaped the adverse effects of this global economic crisis, especially in view of its overdependence on a single export commodity, namely petroleum.

It should be recalled that a year ago, our oil production level fell sharply from 1.9 million barrels per day to a mere 600,000 barrels per day. Again, from early February 1982, the oil market suffered another serious slump when exports fell slightly below 600,000 barrels a day. Consequently, revenue from oil sales dropped from $14.3 billion to $10.4 billion in 1981. Although the market is gradually picking up, prospects of increased sales and higher revenues remain uncertain while our import propensity has risen to the all-time record of 1.2 billion naira per month. It is against this background that I had to request the National Assembly to give me special powers to introduce appropriate austerity measures to prevent the total collapse of the economy with all the attendant consequences. These measures, which are being constantly reviewed for necessary adjustments, have already checked the hitherto unrestricted outflow of foreign exchange through excessive importation, and at the same time stepped up domestic production of goods.

I call on all Nigerians to see the measures in their correct perspective, designed as they were to inculcate a sense of financial discipline and prudence in both public and private sectors as well as to promote self-reliance. I know that it entails sacrifice on the part of all of us but I am confident that we shall overcome the hard times and emerge economically stable. While we are still very largely dependent on oil revenue for all our financial needs, the necessity for an aggressive crude oil marketing strategy cannot be overemphasized. Accordingly, I have directed the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation [NNPC] to evolve appropriate marketing strategies aimed at ensuring that we maintain our level of production within the OPEC quota system.

In furtherance of our objective to diversify our revenue resources
rating is now being accorded the LNG [liquified natural gas] and phase two of the petrochemical project. The feasibility reports of the two projects are now being scrutinized.

At this juncture, I wish to acknowledge the numerous useful advice I have received from private individuals and organizations on possible solutions to some of the economic problems, and to say that this administration will continue to encourage patriotic citizens to contribute their quota in this national effort aimed at stabilizing the economy.

If we are to succeed in tackling many of the problems that face this nation, we must seriously address ourselves to the task of instilling discipline and high moral standards in our society. As I recently said to a delegation of prominent and respected traditional leaders of this country, a nation without morals and tradition is like a body without a soul. The need for ethical reorientation in our society today is no longer a debatable issue. The debate is only on the method -- that is how best to achieve the moral goal of putting this great nation back to the path of morality and accountability. I have observed that previous efforts made by government in isolation to achieve this goal met with no appreciable success. We have come to realize that only the combined determination of the people and the governments of the country can achieve the desired results.

It is in realization of this fact that I, after due consultation with the Council of State, decided to set up a panel to study the causes, nature and extent of apparent breakdown in our national ethics and discipline in all its ramifications and to determine the impact of such ramifications upon the society and the economy. The setting up of this panel provides yet another opportunity for all those good and patriotic citizens of this country to share with me the concern for arresting indiscipline in the society.

I therefore wish to invite such men and women of good will to participate in this great crusade by assisting and fully cooperating with the panel to not only diagnose the ailment but also prescribe appropriate treatment for it.

At this point, it is pertinent to advise those who are more interested in condemning their country rather than help it to cure its ills and no country is without its share of ills that law courts and similar institutions established to deal with proven cases of corruption, embezzlement, fraud, etc are open to them.

Fellow Nigerians, permit me to use this opportunity to formally launch the already well-publicized new policy on education. As you are aware, the new policy was initiated by the previous military administration. Contrary to what Nigerians are made to believe, the policy document was subjected to very wide consultations since the inception of civilian rule in the country. Even the date of implementation was chosen after a consensus had been reached at the meeting of the National Council on Education. It is indeed envisaged that the products of the UPE [Universal Primary Education] scheme adopted throughout Nigeria in 1976 would come under the new secondary education system. It should be explained that the new system will not involve the nation in the construction of entirely new infrastructure as many have believed. It will merely add more components of prevocational subjects to the existing system.

There is however no doubt that additional workshops and prevocational subject teachers will be required at extra cost. Of course, at the starting of the implementation of the policy, the extra cost need not be so prohibitive as to frustrate the takeoff of the scheme. I wish to assure all state governments that the Federal Government will cooperate with them to make the scheme a success. On the whole, the new system has been recommended after a very painstaking exercise by other experts in the field of education.

The recent call by the Nigerian Union of Teachers in support of the new policy is reassuring. Here, let me say that I have noted with admiration the efforts of a number of state governments to provide new classrooms and to build workshops for the 1982-83 intake of the junior secondary schools. This, being in spite of the present economic difficulties, augurs well for the future and is indicative of our common desire to improve the quality of education for our children which the new system is designed to bring about. I call on the state governments which are still reluctant to implement the new system to endeavor to make a start.

As we approach 1983, the tempo of partisan political activities is rising and yet we must do everything possible to ensure peaceful, free and fair elections. I therefore must appeal to all to eschew bitterness during the campaigns as well as the elections.

I am not unaware of the complaints from certain quarters against the conduct of the recent exercise of the voters' registers review. I have been assured by the Federal Electoral Commission [FEDECO] that these complaints, where found to be genuine, will be corrected. Furthermore, I understand that there will be an opportunity for those who were inadvertently left out of the exercise to have their names inserted in the register of voters during the period set aside for claims and objections.

In our foreign relations, this administration holds dear the principles enunciated in the Charter of the OAU and will continue to subscribe to the United Nation's ideals of world peace and stability. Our national interest has always dictated the extent of our contribution to the solution of international problems affecting peace, security, freedom and developments.

In the Middle East, the continued Israeli aggression in Lebanon and its persecution of the Palestinian people have elicited our deep concern. After careful assessment of the role of the UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon, I had decided to recall our two battalions that form part of the force. However, on appeal by the UN secretary general who has highly commended their role, I agreed to make them remain to complete their scheduled period of 6 months. I have since directed the Ministry of Defense not to send any more troops to that country after the return of the two battalions currently serving there.

Our relations with Asia, Latin America and Europe have improved significantly in the political and economic spheres as we continue to explore further areas of bilateral cooperation, especially with the developing countries. In matters of concern to Nigeria and Africa, we have received the support of Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. On the Continent of Africa, Nigeria supports self-determination of the people of Western Sahara and all who are justly struggling against imperialism, colonialism and oppression. Consequently, Nigeria will -- as one of the foundation members of the OAU -- do all it can to ensure the survival of the organization. On Chad and the Horn of Africa, Nigeria supports peaceful settlement to their crises.

In southern Africa, the racist white minority regime has remained blind to the clear handwriting on the wall. With the subtle support of its allies, South Africa has not relented its oppressive and wicked policies against the black people. It has also remained calmly adamant in opposing the independence of Namibia.

Now, in desperation, South Africa has resorted to all manner of unprovoked military aggressions against Angola and other frontline states. On the whole, Nigeria's well-known foreign policy on southern Africa will continue to be pursued with vigor. We also urge all well-meaning people of the world, especially those with leverage on South Africa, to exert pressure on that country to return to the path of sanity.

Traditionally, independence anniversary occasions are moments to accord due recognition to services rendered to the nation. I have accordingly, after due consultation with the Council of State, conferred national honors on 142 deserving Nigerians. The nation can rest assured that the final list of recipients emerged after further assessment of the contribution of each awardee. I wish to congratulate all of them for their well-deserved honor and especially Chief Obafemi Awolowo, who has been awarded the Grand Commander of the Federal Republic, the highest honor that Nigeria can confer on a person. The full list of the 1982 national honors recipients has been published today in an extraordinary federal gazette.

In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to the members of the armed forces, the police and security agencies for their impressive role in preserving our territorial integrity and internal security. Let me also express my appreciation for the cooperation I have received from the National Assembly and the admirable role played by the Nigerian judiciary in sustaining the rule of law in our democracy. It is noteworthy that in 1982, we have witnessed better and improved relationships among the three arms of government. Finally, I thank the entire natives of Nigeria for their cooperation, support and understanding toward the government freely and democratically chosen by them. May God bless us all. Thank you.

TOGO

LOME RADIO REPORTS CABINET RESHUFFLE

AB302026 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] We invite you to listen to a second reading of the decree signed this morning by the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, on the reshuffle of the Togolese Government.

By decree signed this day by the founding chairman and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, the Government of the Togolese Republic is:

President of the republic, minister of national defense	Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema
Minister of interior	Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle
Minister of economy and finance	Tete Tevi-Benissan
Minister of foreign affairs and cooperation	Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo
Minister of public works, mines, energy and hydraulic resources	Barry Moussa Barque
Minister of public health and social affairs	Hodabalo Bodjona
Minister of rural development	Anani Gassou
Minister of planning and administrative reform	Koffi Walla
Minister of labor & civil service	Nyandi Seibou Napo
Minister delegate to the presidency of the republic in charge of relations with parliament	Mrs Massa Dagadzi
Minister of rural management	Samon Korto
Minister delegate to the presidency of the republic in charge of information, posts, telecommunications	Gbegnon Amegboh
Minister of youth, sports and culture	Koffi Sama
Minister of first, second degree education	Komlan Agbetiafa
Minister of justice, keeper of the seals	Ayivi Mawuko Ajavon (ambassador of Togo in London)
Minister of third, fourth degree education, scientific research	Agbetra Ayissah
Minister of commerce, transport	Mpahi Djalla
Secretary of state of the Ministry of Public Health in charge of social and women's affairs	Mrs Sophie Meatchi
Secretary of state in charge of industries and state enterprises	Yao Agbo (ambassador of Togo in China)

UPPER VOLTA

PRESIDENT ZERBO RESHUFFLES CABINET 30 SEP

AB302102 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Decree 82-379-13/CMRPN on Cabinet reshuffle issued in Ouagadougou on 30 September by President Saye Zerbo]

[Text] The president of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN] and head of state decrees:

Article 1: The Government of the Republic of Upper Volta has been reshuffled as follows:

CMRPN president and head of state, president of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and veterans' affairs	Col Saye Zerbo
Minister of interior and security	Lt Col Badembie Nezien
Minister of rural development	Squadron Leader Andre Rock Compaore
Minister of equipment	Capt Gaston Kani Gnoumou
Minister of youth and sports	Capt Georges Moussa Boni
Minister of justice and keeper of the seals	Bema Quattara
Minister of foreign affairs and cooperation	Michel Kapango
Minister of economy and finance	Moussa Maiga
Minister of planning	Dominique Tarassa Kapango
Minister of commerce and industries	Abdoulaye Zeba
Minister of energy and mines	Djibrina Barry
Minister of national education	Albert Patoin Ouedraogo
Minister of higher education and scientific research	Faustin Sib Sie
Minister of public health	Dr Wobba Maxime
Minister of Civil service	Alexandre Zoungrana
Minister of environment and tourism	Toumani Triande
Minister of social affairs	Mrs Marie-Madeleine Kone Sanou
Minister of labor and social laws	Seydou Konate
Secretary of state in the presidency of the republic in charge of information	Capt Adama Ouedraogo

Article 2: All previous clauses contrary to this decree are hereby abrogated. The decree will be published in the official newspaper of the republic.

Ouagadougou, 30 September 1982

[Signed] Col Saye Zerbo

ANGOLA

LUANDA REPORTS WISNER STATEMENT ON DEPARTURE

AB301230 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The North American delegation which was in the People's Republic of Angola on an official visit yesterday returned home. The North American delegation led by the assistant to the secretary of state for African affairs, Frank Wisner, maintained contacts with the Angolan authorities on the future of Namibia illegally occupied by racist South Africa and the normalization of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the United States. The Angolan delegation in the negotiations was led by the Angolan minister of external relations, Comrade Paulo Jorge.

Moments before departure, the head of the U.S. delegation had this to say:

[Begin recording] I have just completed a brief stay in your country. We arrived on Saturday night and we return tonight to the United States. We have had 3 days of very complete, very interesting, very useful discussions about a subject that concerns Angola, the United States and most of southern Africa, and that is the search for peace. These discussions have been most useful to me and my government and I look forward to taking the results back to Washington. The discussions will continue [words indistinct] and we will be back in touch with each other in the briefest possible period. I leave once again with enormous respect for what we are all trying to do and, not underestimating the obstacles, I am deeply thankful to the hospitality of your country, of your leadership and your president and I look forward to the next round which, as I said, should not be too long in coming.

[Question] I would like to ask what sort of proposals regarding the Namibian question you represented during the discussions (?that were conducted) here, and were any of these proposals related to the Cuban presence in Angola?

[Answer] I think I prefer to leave in the diplomatic channel what was raised during my stay here, in the process of careful elaboration of positions and a number of points central to the peace process. But in the interest of making sure that process continues unimpeded, I would rather not get into details.

[Question] I would like to know whether the United States continues to relate the possible recognition of the People's Republic of Angola to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola.

[Answer] We spent a number of days, as I told you in my statement, discussing a wide range of issues concerning the settlement in Namibia, the internal situation, peace and all aspects of the problem, and I think that summarizes accurately what was talked about. I don't want to get into any greater detail and discuss the fine points and the precise subjects that we discussed. [end recording]

FNLA CLAIMS BATTLE SUCCESS, NAMES COUNCIL MEMBERS

AB301324 Paris AFP in English 1315 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Lisbon, 30 Sep (AFP) -- Guerrillas of the anti-government Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA) have captured the village of Kimbele in northern Angola after a five-month siege, according to an FNLA statement quoted by the rightwing Portuguese weekly TEMPO.

The statement said the FNLA took 13 Angolan Army soldiers prisoner in the village near the Zaire border, while seven others surrendered. The guerrillas also seized arms and military equipment from the government forces.

Little has been heard of the Western-backed FNLA since 1979 when it was active as a guerrilla force in northern Angola. On independence from Portugal in 1975 the FNLA formed a short-lived alliance with the UNITA guerrilla movement, led by Jonas Savimbi and based in southern Angola, against the Cuban-backed MPLA government.

The statement said that the FNLA, which it claimed was "very active" in northern and central Angola, is currently headed by a politico-military council. It named members of this council as Colonel Afonso Castro Tonta and Majors Garcia Salva and Sebastiao Pinto.

FNLA President Holden Roberto is said to be living in Paris.

LESOTHO

PROTEST SENT TO RSA OVER 'INSURGENTS' ATTACK

MB241316 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The commissioner of police, Maj Gen F.R. (Matela), reported that LLA [Lesotho Liberation Army] insurgents were repulsed by the Lesotho police when they attacked the (Beka) Bridge police post last night at about 2320 hours. Major General (Matela) also reports that the insurgents also attacked the home of a police volunteer reservist and partially burnt his house.

As the LLA insurgents as usual had come from the Republic of South Africa, they fled back there when they were repulsed.

The Government of Lesotho has sent a protest note to the Government of South Africa that in the spirit of good neighborly policy, which Lesotho pursues, the Government of South Africa should not allow her territory to be used as a launching ground for attacks on Lesotho.

MOZAMBIQUE

RESISTANCE CITES FAILED GOVERNMENT OFFENSIVE

MB240732 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance has welcomed denunciation by Pope John Paul of religious oppression in Mozambique and has claimed that a government offensive against an important rebel zone has failed.

A spokesman for the movement in Lisbon, Mr Evo Fernandes said the Catholic Church had finally recognized the difficult situation of living in Mozambique and the need for the changing of the government to achieve basic human liberties including religous freedom. After meeting with Mozambique Catholic bishops in Rome yesterday, the pope criticized the lack of adequate religous freedom and the dangers and fear of violence faced by the church in a Marxist state.

The spokesman claimed that a massive offensive involving some 9,000 Mozambican and Tanzanian troops backed by Cuban and Soviet advisers had failed to penetrate the rebel-held Gorongoza Game Reserve in central Mozambique during the past week. He said mined roads and ambushes had prevented the government forces from reaching their target and they were now withdrawing. He said he has had no reports that the guerrillas had seized a mission priest and four Portuguese nuns, three Italians and a Brazilian in southern Inhambane Province.

NAMIBIA

NUJOMA BLAMES U.S. FOR NEGOTIATIONS 'DEADLOCK'

EA301230 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 29 Sep 82

[ANC program]

[Excerpt] The president of SWAPO, Comrade Sam Nujoma, has strongly criticized the United States for causing a deadlock in the Namibian negotiations.

Speaking to the members of the European Parliament in Brussels on Tuesday, Comrade Nujoma accused the United States of using Namibia as a bargaining card in pursuit of its own selfish global objectives by trying to link the independence of Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from neighboring Angola.

Because of the (?decision) of the Reagan administration, Comrade Nujoma noted, the process of bringing Namibia to independence through a negotiated settlement has now come to a virtual standstill. The SWAPO president however applauded some European countries for their support for an independent Namibia.

WALVIS BAY DIRECTORSHIP ABOLISHED 30 SEPTEMBER

MB301430 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The post of director of Walvis Bay is being abolished today in accordance with the decision to make the enclave a full-fledged constituency of the South African Parliament.

In an interview, Mr (Dormel Vosloo), the outgoing director, said that the economy of the Walvis Bay area has improved dramatically since the collapse of the fishing industry a few years ago. The government, he said, has given the harbor town extensive financial assistance over the past 3 years. Harbor facilities have been improved at a cost of 20 million rand and a 14 million rand loan to the municipality has been written off.

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY ON NEED FOR MILITARY STRENGTH

MB010811 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "South Africa's Military Strength"]

[Text] The London-based Institute of Strategic Studies says in its latest report that South Africa is militarily the most powerful nation on the African Continent. This is not news.

A multitude of reports in recent years confirm that finding. For example, in 1981 a Rockefeller Foundation study reported that a conventional war contained no threat; South Africa is stronger than any opponent or coalition of opponents in Africa. In 1979 a survey of the Hoover Institute concluded: South Africa's military power is enhanced by substantial industrial and logistic infrastructure on a scale that has been obtained nowhere else in Africa.

Detractors of this country use South Africa's military might as a weapon to substantiate their view that the republic is playing a destabilizing role on the continent and particularly in southern Africa.

However, the real reason for South Africa concentrating on maintaining a powerful defense force is contained in another section of the report of the Institute of Strategic Studies. The report emphasizes the vast number of communist forces in a variety of African states: in Ethiopia there are 1,400 Soviet advisers, as well as 13,000 Cubans and 250 East Germans; in Angola there are 18,000 Cubans and 450 East Germans; in Mozambique, the institute says, there are Russian, Chinese, Cubans and East German advisers, and increasingly sophisticated Soviet weaponry is finding its way into southern Africa.

This is the extent of the threat that faces South Africa. It is not this country alone that recognizes that the Soviet surrogates are posing a threat to this country. The chief of America's CIA has accused the Soviet Union outright of exploiting Angola to develop its strategy of destabilizing regions of the Third World. In his view, Cubans in Angola threaten countries to the north and the south.

It is for this reason, too, that the Reagan administration is insisting that the Cubans get out of Angola prior to a South-West African settlement.

Another vital reason for the strength of the South African Defense Force is that this country is bringing about far-reaching changes in its Constitution and is abandoning the Westminster form of government. It wishes to do so without outside interference, and today the South African Defense Force is providing this country with the umbrella of confidence it requires to bring about this reform.

As for accusations that South Africa holds aggressive intentions towards her neighbors, the answer is provided by repeated offers by the prime minister that this country will enter into nonaggression pacts with any one or all of her neighbors.

ANC PROGRAM ON DEFENSE FORCE 'ATROCITIES'

EA251646 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 24 Sep 82

[ANC program]

[Excerpts] Namibia is one of the most militarized countries in the world, with more soldiers per head of population there than anywhere else. And the South African Defense Force [SADF] is doing most of its fighting in Namibia, or on the border with Angola.

It is, therefore, surprising that so little is heard in South Africa about the war. The South African press and radio limit themselves to announcements about hundreds of SWAPO killed, that the SADF has wiped out SWAPO and to lurid and distorted descriptions of South African attacks against what we are told are SWAPO bases in Angola and are, in fact, usually refugee camps.

Occasionally, there will be a terse announcement about a South African soldier's death in the operational area. We are also fed a regular diet of so-called atrocities against the civilian population supposedly carried out by SWAPO.

If we are to believe the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] and the South African newspapers, the war is limited to South African attacks on SWAPO bases while SWAPO activities are restricted to the murder of civilians. In fact, the civilian population of northern Namibia and southern Angola are the main victims of the South African Army and are daily attacked and brutalized by South African troops.

The war is not against a few SWAPO terrorists, as we are told. It is a war against the Namibian people themselves, led by their liberation movement, SWAPO.

The north of Namibia is under military occupation by apartheid forces. Martial law is imposed. Every town has an army base and it is the people who suffer as the SADF tries to destroy SWAPO, which has their support.

Despite the clampdown on information in the war zones, evidence of South African atrocities has been leaking out over the years and, earlier this year, a church delegation from South Africa and Britain visited the north of Namibia and were made publicly concerned at the brutality of the South African occupation army.

In February, four representatives of the British Council of Churches released a report which details South African atrocities.

Also, in February, South African church leaders visited the territory. The secretary general and president of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Tutu and Rev Peter (Storey), came back with similar impressions of huge support for SWAPO and fear of the South African forces. Reverend (Storey) equated the situation with Vietnam during the U.S. war there and said that the universal fear was of the SADF.

Bishop Tutu and Reverend (Storey) were joined in their condemnation of the SADF by leading Catholic bishops from the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conferences, who visited Namibia and published a report in May. Again, the Catholic bishops found that there was massive support for SWAPO guerrillas. All the apartheid forces are referred to as (amakakunya), which means bloodsuckers or bone pickers.

To Namibians, especially black Namibians, these reports from church leaders are not at all surprising. This is their daily experience of the occupation army.

But the Catholic bishops' report, which was widely reported in South Africa, caused a stir amongst white South Africans who are usually content to believe the lies they are told by the government-controlled TV and radio, or the South African press, which is heavily censored on military matters.

No doubt the majority of white South Africans will continue to believe these lies. But the world knows differently. The people of Namibia know the truth and the vast majority of the South African people, who daily suffer at the hands of the apartheid state, are not at all surprised to learn of the oppression of their Namibian brothers and sisters.

Even the military authorities are getting worried at the bad publicity internationally and the SADF has reluctantly set up a board of inquiry to look into atrocities.

It is unlikely that any board of inquiry can do anything to stop atrocities and brutality. The simple fact of the matter is that the occupation of Namibia is enforced by fear and repression. The South African army has in its ranks some of the most brutal mercenaries, who have fought all over Africa, as well as racist professional soldiers and the dregs of Namibian society, including criminal elements. It is not surprising that atrocities take place.

The South African army cannot be reformed. The atrocities they commit are not the misdemeanors of individual troops. They are the inevitable result of an army occupying a territory against the wishes of the people, of an army that supports a system of racism and oppression. All members of the defense force are involved. They are all part of the brutal system.

We call on all the soldiers in the SADF, in the name of the people of Namibia who suffer daily at the hands of your army: Resist your military service. Take a stand inside the army. Refuse to carry out your orders. Support the just struggle of SWAPO.

We call on the people of South Africa to demand an end to the war in Namibia. Demand the withdrawal of South African troops. Declare your support for the Namibian people. Talk to your friends. Publicize the truth about the war.

ZIMBABWE

OFFICIAL SAYS 425 DISSIDENTS ROUNDED UP

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[Excerpts] The minister of state in the prime minister's office responsible for defense, Comrade Sekeramayi, says the army and police have rounded up 435 dissidents during the past few months.

Comrade Sekeramayi told ZIANA today that a vigorous campaign have been mounted against dissidents and that the problem will soon be over.

Turning to the issue of the hostages, the minister said security forces were given false information about the whereabouts of the six foreign tourists who were kipnapped in July. Comrade Sekeramayi said intelligence reports indicate that 3 days after the tourists were kipnapped they had been in the (Nkaba) area, 30 north of Bulawayo. He discounted reports that the dissidents might have taken the hostages to a neighboring country. He said Zimbabwe is getting maximum cooperation from all its friendly neighboring countries in term of security.